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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta *Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi*

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MAHATMA UNDERTAKES SILENCE FOR FORTNIGHT

Step To Ensure Uninterrupted Rest

15,000 Persons Attend Evening Prayer

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An unexpected step intended to facilitate the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi was taken to-day, when Gandhiji imposed on himself complete silence for a fortnight's period, commencing from this noon. In case of any adverse effects due to this step, the silence will be given up.

Mr. Pyarelal, Gandhiji's Secretary, explained to pressmen that the decision in this connection was taken on the advice of doctors and it had the approval of Gandhiji. The programme of uninterrupted silence will be "strictly adhered to."

Questioned if any prayers were held prior to the commencement of the silence period, Mr. Pyarelal said:—"There were no prayers or any kind of ritual because it is a simple, medical silence."

"FEELING MORE RESTED"

A health bulletin issued by Dr. Miss Sushila Nayar and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder on Sunday noon stated: "Yesterday Gandhiji had a quiet morning and a fairly good night. He is feeling more rested this morning."

Enquiries made in responsible quarters about the need for the silence period show that doctors felt the need for this step, in view of the fact that Gandhiji is still very weak. He is not able even to listen to conversation for a continued period without feeling quite exhausted. He is still in an anaemic condition and is unable to assimilate the usual food satisfactorily. He needs the assistance of others during the short strolls on the Juhu sands at about 6-30 a.m. and after the evening prayers. Even the short distance during walks is negotiated with difficulty. In the circumstances, perfect rest both physically and mentally is essential. Those who have observed him during the previous periods of convalescence state that Gandhiji has found the Juhu climate agreeable. Whether this year's summer which is unexpectedly aggressive is beneficial to him remains to be seen.

MRS. NAIDU DOES IT!

The strictest watch was being kept to-day from the "observation post" near Gandhiji's shack. Visitors who managed to fool the volunteers at the main entrance and sneak an entry into "Gandhi Gram" had to retreat in every case, after being located by lynx-eyed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her daughter, Miss Padmaja. The high and the low suffered the same fate. Press correspondents from foreign lands fared no better.

An unusual visitor turned up in the noon and bluffed his way in by telling the volunteers that he worked in one of the shacks. The "observation post", however, did not fail to intercept him. "I have brought choice *Chikoos* for Gandhiji" he said, producing four *Chikoos* from a bag. If you don't let me in, I will offer Satyagraha here."

The bluff did not win. The visitor found himself outside the barbed wire fencing of the compound, the volunteers convoying him out quietly.

CROWDS PROVE NUISANCE

While every care is being taken to restrict visitors inside, crowds have been making quite a nuisance of themselves whenever Gandhiji has tried to have a short stroll in the mornings. A few of them, it is reported closed in on Gandhiji while he was out on the sands this morning and tried to put money into his palm. The crowd swelled as he advanced and he had to give up the walk as impracticable. Gandhiji considers these walks in the morning and evening necessary for his health and an appeal is made to all who desire his early restoration to health to permit him to have these walks without being disturbed.

Gandhiji did not have to do any listening during the day except for "bhajan" for about half an hour by Mrs. Sarojini Kulkarni. When a woman Ashramite from Wardha went to him in the afternoon for blessings, he is reported to have raised his finger to his lips to convey that he was observing strict silence. He gesticulated to enlighten her about the period of silence. At other times during the day Gandhiji is reported to have scribbled on paper to convey the more important of messages.

15,000 FOREGATHER AT PRAYER-TIME

One of the biggest crowds seen during prayer time turned up at Juhu this evening. The quietude of the beach was being disturbed from an early hour by lusty slogans of "Gandhiji-Ki-Jai". The crowd which had spread out on a wide area of the beach remained noisy even during prayer time. The prayers terminated within fifteen minutes after which Gandhiji stood on the dais and joined his palms in a "namaskar" to a gathering of at least 15,000 citizens.

"The National Game"

The sports dealer who was refused admission to Gandhi Gram on Saturday has written a letter explaining that he had no desire to play any sportsdealer's trick and that he was sincere in his inquiry about the indoor game Gandhiji liked and in his desire to supply anything in his line for Gandhiji's recreation and for the improvement of his health. He also refers to the reply which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave to him "Mahatmaji plays only one game and that is the national game."

Bombay Congressmen Released

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. G. P. Huteesingh, Mr. Dayabhai Vallabhbhai Patel and B. Oza have been released unconditionally. Dr. Jivraj and Mr. Huteesingh had already been released on parole on medical grounds.

BOMBAY M.L.A. RELEASED

POONA, May 14.—Mr. B. M. Gupte, M.L.A. (Bombay) a member of the A.I.C.C., was released unconditionally from Nasik jail yesterday. He arrived in Poona last night.—A.P.

7 DETENUS RELEASED

MADRAS, May 12: Seven more detenus were released in the province to-day in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Revision Board. There are at present 310 detenus under custody in the province.—A. P.

Gandhiji Declines To Go To Nandi

BANGALORE, May 13: The President of the Mysore State Congress has received the following telegram from Mahatma Gandhi in reply to his invitation to Gandhiji to stay at Nandi Hill for recuperation and rest: "Thanks, but inadvisable to go there."—A. P.

RETAIL RATES OF BOSFA PRODUCTS

TEA ROSE	big size	Rs. 0-4-6	per Cake
TEA ROSE	small size	Rs. 0-1-3	per Cake
TURKISH BATH		Rs. 0-3-0	per Cake
SAIFY	big size	Rs. 0-3-3	per Cake
BOSFA Bar Soap		Rs. 0-8-0	per Bar

These rates are so fixed as to be found reasonable for places connected by railways and where there are no State Duty, Municipal Taxes, Octroi or Terminal Taxes.

GUSTAV LINE DEFINITELY BREACHED

San Angelo And Other Key Points Captured: Top Of Castel Forte And Tame Town Also Fall

Allied Force Advance Headquarters in Italy:—To-day's (Sunday's) Allied communique reports that the attack on the Gustav Line is making progress in face of stiff resistance and confirms that the top of Castel Forte has been captured.

DEFINITE BREACH IN GUSTAV LINE

From A. K. Quereshi, Associated Press of India Special Correspondent with Eighth Army troops in Italy (Saturday):—Two bridges named after Oxford and Plymouth that span the Gari river played a vital role in the initial build up of the Eighth Army bridgehead. Under the weight of this bridgehead fell the town of San Angelo and other key points of the Gustav Line which now at points has been definitely breached and elsewhere is creaking. The enemy made many attempts to destroy these bridges.

Indian Sappers Prove Their Mettle

Damage was caused to bridges, but it was quickly put right by Indian sappers who had erected them under greater hazards. When they started work confused fighting was taking place a few hundred yards away. The Germans had darkened the whole area with a pitch black smoke-screen. One could not see two yards away.

Into this the Germans not only fired odd bullets but rained mortar and machine-gun fire. Indian sappers were undaunted and one bridge was ready within three hours. The armour rolled over and went direct to aid the Indian infantry. These were the first bridges put across an Italian river in Gen. Alexander's new drive launched on Thursday-Friday night.

RUSH TO NEW OBJECTIVES

Allied Advance headquarters in Italy, May 14: The latest reports from the front say that French troops of the Fifth Army supported by American tanks and artillery captured Castel Forte yesterday. The forces which occupied the town were reported to be wiping out the remnants of the Germans in the hills round the town and speeding on to more distant new objectives. Much material was seized and roads leading to the town were described as being "strewn with German bodies".

NAVAL SUPPORT

Allied Force advance headquarters in Italy, May 14: The text of the Communique said:

"SEA: Naval support continues to be given on the left flank of the Fifth Army. On Saturday concentration at Itri and heavy enemy guns in the same area were successfully bombarded by a cruiser of the United States navy, escorted by two destroyers.

ARMY: The attack of the Fifth and Eighth Armies against the Gustav Line is making progress in the face of very stiff resistance as has been anticipated. The build up in the Eighth Army bridgehead across the river Rapido continued during the night. Some hill features on the Fifth Army front have been taken. and held against counter-attack. The top of Castel Forte has been captured after hard fighting.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

Fighters maintained battle line patrols destroying several enemy aircraft. Orvieto and Arezzo and other rail centres were attacked by night bombers. During these operations 12 enemy aircraft were shot down. Eight of curs are missing.

VILLAGE OF SAN ANGELO CAPTURED

LONDON, May 14: Eighth Army forces yesterday captured their first objective across the Rapido river as masses of heavy weapons and assault vehicles streamed across for the first major smash at the Gustav Line. The village of San Angelo, a small-scale Cassino, two and a half miles below its parent town, fell to Gen. Leese's men after some stiff fighting, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army. According to a staff officer the Eighth Army are now "sitting pretty "across the Rapido forcing the river according to one ambulance man was worse than Salerno.

The first thirty-six hours of fighting for the Gustav line clearly indicates that quick break-through is not possible, cables another Reuter's Special Correspondent. The Eighth Army is now hammering at the main defences of the German wall.

On the Fifth Army front two townships, San Stefano and Ventoso and several hills have been captured.

Italy-based heavy bombers on Saturday cut the vital Brenner Pass railway over which a great majority of the war material for the Italian front comes from German arsenals. Many other railway targets in Italy were also attacked.

From Abdul Khalek Quereshi, Associated Press of India Special Correspondent with Eighth Army troops in Italy. Indian army troops have occupied the village of San Angelo and the right bank of the Rapido river. South of San Angelo our troops penetrated as far as Panaccioni, one and a half miles away. Counter-attacks were beaten off by infantry and tanks.

ADVANCES INTO MAIN GUSTAV DEFENCES

Within the bridgehead across the Gari small pockets of resistance are being mopped up; advances into the main Gustav defences in the Liri valley have been made by British and Indian troops who have pushed forward hacking wires, clearing mines and knocking out enemy position after position.

HEAVY BLOWS FALL ON ENEMY

From Abdul Khalek Quereshi, 'Associated Press of India' Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army troops in Italy (Saturday) delayed:—

Eighth Army tanks and supporting artillery are now across the River Rapido, delivering heavy blows at the Germans. Half a dozen tanks and some self-propelled guns have already been knocked out. These tanks and supporting artillery crossed the River early in the attack following the construction of bridges under shellfire, sometimes amounting to two rounds per minute. German guns around Pignataro about three miles to the west of San Angelo, coupled with self-propelled guns assisted German counter-attacks and air assistance was called yesterday.

AMERICANS TAKE TOWN OF TAME

Fighting in the hills to the north-west of Cassino is fluctuating in character, while in the Garigliano sector, French troops after heavy street-fighting won possession of the town of Castel Forte. Late on Friday after noon. They occupied Maio mountain which dominates the south-eastern corner of the valley. Americans fighting near the sea took the town of Tame early on Friday, lost it and retook it in a daylight attack. Many other features on extremely rugged terrain have also been captured.

TOUGHEST FIGHTING

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army, Saturday night:

Some of the toughest fighting of Gen. Alexander's Gustav Line offensive is going on in the mountainous area north of Cassino and the famous monastery.

It is the ground over which American and Indian troops have already battled in previous efforts to reach the crest of the Monastery Hill. The present attackers are forced to take daylight shelter in rock crevices and ledges from which bodies of men who died in earlier assaults have never been carried away. The Germans hold well fortified positions on vital heights at which Allied troops must fight from boulder to boulder.

FIERCE FIGHTING

BERLIN, May 14: To-day's German communique reports that fighting on the south Italian front, especially in "the area north of Castel Forte, and south of Cassino, is continuing with increasing violence. The communique adds: "After some hard fighting Allied formations supported by masses of artillery, strong tank units and formations of aircraft succeeded in gaining ground on one sector."

"TRANSFER OF ENEMY TROOPS"

Referring to the fighting in the Crimea, the communique reported that the last German and Rumanian troops were transferred yesterday from the Crimea to the mainland. In April German troops around Sebastopol were transferred to another defensive ring.

BRENNER PASS RY. LINE CUT

ALLIED H.Q. IN ITALY, May 13. Allied heavy bombers to-day cut the Brenner Pass Railway line.

Allied troops have captured the village of San Angelo on Gari river.

This is the first inhabited place taken in the new offensive.

REINFORCEMENTS POURING IN

The Eighth Army is to-day "sitting pretty" across the Rapido river. That is the verdict of one of General Lesse's staff officers given to me today as reinforcements poured across rapidly constructed bridges.

On the approaches to one of the river bridges a sergeant said, "The Germans appeared to have machine gun nests all along the opposite bank of the river. As our chaps started to launch boats, some of them were sunk before they could be loaded."

Growing number of prisoners continue to be brought in from forward areas.

Reuter's special correspondent at Allied H.Q. in Italy cables:

Mediterranean Allied air force heavy bombers to-day continued their pounding against communications in Northern Italy in their all-out offensive in support of Allied ground assault.

Heavy bombers are stepping up to the climatic phase of their "operational strangle"

AIR ATTACKS IN VICINITY OF ROME

Light fighter bombers to-day struck both north and south of Rome in direct support of the ground offensive. Their targets were gun positions, rail track, bridges and communications generally.

Masses of heavy weapons and assault vehicles are pouring across the Rapido bridges as the Eighth Army gets set for its first major smash at the Gustav line.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ACTION

The capture of Ceracoli feature together with Damiano hill mass and town of Ventosa gives the Fifth Army a substantial block to the west of Castel Forte. French troops have taken the important hill and village of San Sebastiano north and south-east of the town which is thus perilously hemmed in. The French are also punching against Castel Forte from the south-east.

Allied Assault On Gustav Line

A. K. Qureshi, Associated Press of India special correspondent with frontline troops in Italy cables:

The Allied assault on the Gustav Line made steady progress on Friday in the face of stiff German resistance. All along the 30th mile offensive front, Allied troops are cutting down the enemy every hour. It is a lurid battle. On the rocky slopes, in caves, olive groves, dark cellars of lonely farmhouses, in gloomy church buildings or steel concrete pill-boxes, men are hacking at one another in medieval manner. Allied troops are also running the gauntlet exposed to the fire of persistent and expert German snipers who are hiding everywhere.—Reuter.

JAPANESE THROW IN 200 TANKS

Bid For Capture Of Loyang City

CHUNGKING, May 14: The Japanese have thrown over 200 tanks into the battle for Loyang according to to-night's (Saturday's) Chinese War Communique which stated "In the areas to the South and West of the outer defences of the City of Loyang, bitter fighting is raging all night long (night of May 11th to the following morning).

The number of enemy tanks has been increased to over 200. Our troops and enemy forces took part in a close quarter combat on the South Bank of the Lo River and in areas three kilometres to the west (nearly two miles) and five kilometres to the north-west (three miles).

Casualties on both sides were heavy. Enemy units advancing on Mienchih broke into the city on May 12th. Fighting is still proceeding in the outskirts."—Reuter.

JAPAN BENT ON FIGHTING TO FINISH

War In East And West Reaching Decisive Stage, Says Tojo

LONDON, May 14.—The Tokio Radio broadcast a speech by the Japanese Premier, Gen. Hideki Tojo, in Tokyo, to-day, in which he said: "The war situation both in the East and West is passing through a phase in which the most important battles of the war are going to be fought.

Britain and America are throwing every bit of their energy into the task of overthrowing Japan. Japan, on her part, is determined to destroy their inordinate designs by fighting to the finish."

Gen. Tojo declared: "In the Pacific the United States counter-offensive is being pushed on a large scale, and in a most daring manner. The velocity of their advance is being speeded up. In Burma Japanese forces have thrust across the border into India and are now pressing on Imphal. In connection with the Japanese drive in East Asia, Germany has perfected her position enabling her to carry through counter-offensive operations, and already there are indications that she is turning to the counter-offensive. Full of confidence, she is now watching for an opportunity to engage America and Britain in decisive battle."—Reuter.

KING VISITS HOME FLEET

On board the flagship of the British Home Fleet, May 14:

The King has visited the Home Fleet to take leave from his Captains and bid them their ships and their ships companies godspeed before battle, says Reuter's Special Correspondent, in four crowded days he has been aboard 14 different ships and inspected representative detachments from nearly every ship in the great fleet assembled in these northern waters.—Reuter.

PRE-INVASION JITTERS

Nazis' Belief In Last Preparation Before Landing

STOCKHOLM, May 14.

A clear picture of German invasion jitters is given in a report by the German correspondent of "Morgen Tiddingen" who says that the German High Command statement that the Allied bombings are a prelude to invasion "has caused the greatest attention in military and political circles. The Germans have the definite impression that the increased air activity of the last days over France, Belgium and Holland must be considered as the last preparation before landing.

It is accepted as a sign that the time of great battles has definitely begun. The Germans are convinced that the Italian operation reveals serious Allied intentions, and it is expected that fighting will increase in violence."—Reuter.

ALLIES CONTINUE ADVANCE ON BOTH SIDES OF MOGAUNG

Columns From Kohima Firmly Entrenched In Naga Village

CEYLON, May 14.—ALLIED FORCES CONTINUED THEIR ADVANCE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOGAUNG RIVER AGAINST STRONG OPPOSITION, SUPPORTED BY TANKS, SAYS TO-DAY'S SOUTH-EAST ASIA COMMAND COMMUNIQUE. THE CHINESE ARE DRIVING SOUTH OF MALAKAWNG, WEST OF THE RIVER. ON THE EAST SIDE THE CHINESE ARE CLOSING IN ON TARONGYANG, A MILE NORTH OF MANPIN AND HAVE CAPTURED HIGH GROUND NEAR WALA. IN THE HERTZ VALLEY OUR LEVIES ARE HARASSING JAPANESE SUPPLY LINES BETWEEN TIANGZUP AND NSOPZUR.

At Potsangbam near Bishenpur our troops have completed the occupation of the village with the exception of one enemy strong point in the south-east corner. West of Bishenpur after heavy fighting we repulsed an enemy attack on our positions.

ON PALAL & ARAKAN FRONTS

South-east of Palal, the Japanese renewed their attack on our position astride the road. After changing hands an important feature remained in our possession.

Activity in the Arakan was limited to patrolling and small-scale enemy raids. Our artillery was active and hurricanes carried out strafing attacks.

On 12th and 13th May R.A.F. and I.A.F. fighters, fighter-bombers and dive-bombers of the Third Tactical Air Force in the Arakan, Kaladan and North-west Burma areas continued their attacks on enemy positions, rivercraft, bridges, dumps and stores.

In Complete Possession Of G. P. T. Ridge

KOHIMA FRONT, May 12.

AS THE RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS IN THE KOHIMA AREA WE MAY NOW BE SAID TO BE IN COMPLETE POSSESSION OF G.P.T. RIDGE EXCEPT FOR A SEMI-DESTROYED JAP BUNKER POSITION SOUTH-EAST, SAYS D. R. MANKEKAR, A.P. WAR CORRESPONDENT.

G. P. T. Ridge is the last and most westerly of the six features flanking Manipur Road south of Kohima leading to Imphal. Of the remaining five features Summerhouse Hill, at the eastern end of the series, has been in our hands all along; while Kuki Picket, the one next in order, is largely in the possession of the enemy. The next three features F.S.D. Ridge, D.I.S. Ridge, and Jail Hill which also were objectives of our assault yesterday, have been largely occupied by our forces, but we are still encountering minor resistance from Jap pockets in these areas.

FIRMLY ENTRENCHED IN NAGA VILLAGE

Our columns coming up from the south of Kohima area have now strongly entrenched themselves in Naga village. In the present set-up in the Kohima area Treasury Hill, south-west of the Naga village, is the Jap stronghold, while elsewhere their positions have been completely isolated from each other and cut off from reinforcements and supplies, and unless they are able to break-through it will only be a question of time before they are starved to surrender.

Jap dead counted in the Kohima area from May 4, when the present battle started, till May 11 have been 1,353 bringing the total of Jap dead counted from April 4, the date when Kohima front opened to 2,066.—A.P.

JAP SUPPLY TRAFFIC DISLOCATED

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Medium bombers of Strategic Air Force, Eastern Air Command, straddling with heavy bombs the important Tiddim-Imphal Road have succeeded in dislocating Jap supply traffic along this vital route. The attack was made in daylight without opposition from the enemy.

According to air crews who took part in the raid, the whole road at the aiming point seemed to go up in a cloud of dust.

LOSS OF 'LIBERTY' SHIP

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The destruction of a "Liberty" ship in a storm off Scotland a few weeks ago with the loss of about 60 men was reported to-day by the War Shipping Administration.

The ship had delivered her cargo and was on her way to join a homebound convoy when a storm drove her aground. Rescue attempts by British vessels were defeated by heavy seas and a raging blizzard.—Reuter.

Sir E. Hotson Dead

LONDON, May 14.—Sir Ernest Hotson, former Home Member of the Bombay Government and acting Governor of Bombay in 1931, has died at Sunninghill, Berkshire.—Reuter.

(Sir (John) Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., O.B.E., was born in 1877. He entered the I.C.S., (Bombay) in 1900. He was in Political Service in Kathiawar, and was appointed Under Secretary and Dy Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. He was on military duty during the Great War. He rose to be Secretary and Chief Secretary, to the Bombay Government, and was a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay from 1926-31. He acted as Governor, Bombay in 1931. He narrowly escaped death in a shooting outrage at Furgusson College Poona. He was the Home Member during the Salt Satyagraha campaign.)

PARTISANS BREAK-THROUGH AXIS RING

Sarajevo-Belgrade Railway Cut

LONDON, May 14: Partisan forces in Macedonia have broken through the Axis ring and inflicted heavy losses, reports to-day's Communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters. In Serbia Partisan units cut the Sarajevo-Belgrade railway at several points and destroyed the station of Mokra Gora.

In Slovenia, the Germans again penetrated to Zuzemberk. Partisans defeated a strong group of several thousand Germans and occupied the entire sector between Zuzemberk and Trebnje.—Reuter.

Lord Harlech Resigns

LONDON, May 14: Lord Harlech, who has been British High Commissioner in South Africa since May 1941, has resigned his post in view of his public responsibilities and his private duties in Great Britain, states a Dominion Office announcement to-day.—Reuter.

NAZI CONVOY ATTACKED

LONDON, May 14: German News Agency says 20 Beaufighters this afternoon made a torpedo-attack on a German convoy, off West Frisian Island (Ameland). "One ship was hit by a torpedo added the Agency.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, desires to inform the public that it has never countenanced or encouraged any malpractices against the various provisions of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order. Its representatives on the Textile Control Board have always co-operated with the Textile Commissioner and Government to prevent and to eliminate black-markets and to nullify attempts to circumvent the provisions of the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order. Any action taken by the Textile Commissioner in this respect will have the full support not only of the Textile Control Board but also of the Association. The Association will give such information as they are able to obtain, to the Textile Commissioner to enable him to deal with cases of malpractices.

2. The Committee of the Association would be obliged if instances of dealings over the controlled rates are brought to their notice to enable them to investigate and take such action as may be necessary.

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Chairman,
The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th May, 1944.

GERMANS SURRENDER WITHOUT FIGHTING

End Of Soviet Crimean Campaign: Thousands Of Prisoners Rounded Up

MOSCOW, May 13

Reuter's Special Correspondent cables:—

Twenty-four hours ago the last shot of the Crimean campaign was fired. Tens of thousands of prisoners have been rounded up in the last 48 hours. Scenes of a real panic, total breakdown of any leadership and abject surrender "disgusting to behold", in the words of one Red Army Officer, marked the final act in the Blacksea drama.

After the storming of Sebastopol by Red Army troops, the Germans tried to hold out along Gornaya hills covering Cape Kersonese, an area of about 20 Square miles, in the hope of getting their remaining divisions away. Within 48 hours, the Russians broke through the main defence line and organised resistance collapsed.

Whole batches of Germans surrendered without fighting. Resistance was useless, prisoners said. The Germans brought in troops to protect Cape Keystones as recently as May 8. One of the few survivors of the 326th German March Battalion said that they were flown on that day from the Constanza region of Rumania by transport planes and went straight to the frontline from aerodrome. What the German object was in trying to hold on to Cape in hopeless circumstances is somewhat mysterious.

On Friday morning, officers tried to make their way to the beaches only to fall under Russian shellfire and find no seaworthy-ships to take them off. The Germans were running in all directions over the Cape, one report says. Military history will write down the Crimean campaign of 1944 as a double Russian victory: rapid liberation of large and strategically important territory. Two, thwarting of German plans to effect orderly evacuation and annihilation of the large enemy army.

"NO MATERIAL CHANGES"

To-night's Soviet communique says "No material changes at the front. Yesterday, our troops destroyed or disabled 40 German tanks and 20 enemy aircraft were shot down in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire."

An air 'communique' says: "On the night of May 13th, our long-range aircraft bombed concentrations of enemy railway trains and military dumps at railway junctions of Dvinsk (Latvia) and Dorpat (Estonia).

As a result of bombing of the goods station at Dvinsk fires were started. Several heavy explosions were observed after which large fire was started accompanied by a heavy fall of black smoke. Fires spread and enveloped a considerable part of the railway junction. About ten areas of conflagrations were started on the railway junction of Dorpat. Railway trains and warehouses were set on fire. Eleven explosions were observed including one of exceptional force. One of our planes failed to return to its base."

SOVIET ATTACK ON GERMAN CONVOY

MOSCOW, May 14: A supplement to the Soviet 'communique' said German infantry attack south-east of Stanislavov was driven off. On May 11th, Soviet planes attacked a convoy proceeding under escort to northern Norway. Two transports, four escort vessels, one mine-sweeper and one coastguard cutter were sunk and in addition two transports and two destroyers were damaged.—Reuter.

U. S. WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 2,011,454

WASHINGTON, May 12.

The latest announced casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of the war total 2,011,454 it was officially stated to-day.

Detailed figures are: dead 46,518, wounded 76,391, missing 42,749, prisoners of war 35,796 of whom 1,905 are reported by the Axis to have died in prison camps mostly in Japanese occupied territory.—Reuter.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS

An American View

WASHINGTON May 11.

The Wall Street 'Journal' discussing India's industrial future writes:—

"India, with a population of 40 crores, will enter the peace as a maturing industrial power. Modernisation of India is a prospect. About Rs. 83 1/3 crores worth of Lend-Lease industrial equipment had poured in the subcontinent by the end of 1943. A typical project beyond the blueprint stage is India's Rs. 16 crores programme for development of telephone and telegraph communications, launched in 1943 and due to be completed within the next 11 months

"When this task is accomplished the number of circuits between the principal towns will have quadrupled. Some 1,23,000 miles of long distance wire and 1,50,000 miles of local circuit will be added, giving Indian tele-communications a total wire mileage of 7,87,000, far in excess of any other Asiatic country.

"In all but special steels, India meets all her defence requirements and has a substantial surplus. She produced in 1941 18,96,000 tons of pig iron, 12,17,000 tons of ingots, 11,78,000 tons of finished steel. Tata Works have expanded and will have an ingot capacity of 12,50,000 tons when the expansion is completed. To process its iron ore, India has coal reserves which are adequate now. These reserves are placed at 6,700 crores of tons (U.S.) but only 150 crores of tons are suitable for metallurgical coke and 485 crores of tons are high-grade coal. This is the reason India is faced with the need of importing coal in a few decades unless that fuel is conserved.

"India is second only to Russia in the output of manganese ore; she leads the world in production of ilmenite, from which titanium is extracted. Her talc deposits are among the world's largest. Chrome production averaged 26,000 tons of metal the year before the war. She has deposits of bauxite which will be used in plants formerly operated on imported aluminium.

TEXTILES' CHEMICALS AND CEMENT

"Making textiles to clothe India's vast population isn't a particularly new war business because the cotton textile industry has been expanding ever since the last war. In 1914 India imported 60 per cent of her piecegoods; by 1940 less than 7.5 per cent were imported and that figure was smaller in 1943.

"Her chemical industry in the fiscal year 1941 produced 80,000 tons. Heavy Chemicals Ltd., now produces soda ash caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, bleaching powder, chlorine, bromide and various magnesium products which once came from the United Kingdom. Japan and the United States. In Mysore, alcohol, acetone and calcium acetate are produced. Large deposits of sulphur, previously unobtainable in India, were discovered in Baluchistan.

"India's cement industry now makes the country almost self-sufficient with an output of more than 11,00,000 tons per year.

"Most of India's industrial development has occurred in the northern part of the country where weather makes factory work bearable. The cotton textile industry is concentrated most heavily in Bombay Presidency. The steel industry, however, is located largely in Bihar and Bengal where the biggest coal deposits are located.

TRANSPORTATION

"Transportation, to replace the old method of travelling by bullock, is essential. India now has over 41,000 miles of rail-roads, which is more than half broad-gauge, compared with China's 8,000. Concentration of railroads is heaviest on the long stretch from the state of Kashmir to Calcutta. Plans are afoot to increase railroad mileage, manufacture locomotives and other equipment, and improve service.

"In all India there are nearly 3,00,000 miles of road, of which 76,000 are macadam-surfaced or better. The Government of India is now studying a plan to build 4,00,000 miles of roads in the 20 post-war years at a cost of Rs. 250 crores.

FOOD

"The totals on India's food production run into tremendous figures but so does the population, so that per capita supplies aren't so big. India has 25,00,00,000 cattle, or over one-third of the world's total, and 4,20,00,000 sheep. India is the world's largest sugarcane producer. Next to the United States she is the world's largest cotton grower. Practically all of the world's supply of jute comes from India. On shellac India stands as the world's sole producer with about 30,000 tons annually.

"On the balance, the war has actually improved India's position in world trade. It has cut off some sources of imports on lines that hurt, like oil and rice from Burma. But it has made the rest of the world go to India for tea, oil seeds and cakes, manganese and chrome, materials which other warring nations once supplied.

"Once India had many markets in Europe and Japan—markets which disappeared when the first gun sounded the new war. But what India has lost in those markets it has recovered through greater sales to the United States, South America, China and Egypt.

"As a result of the favourable trade balance, and because of accumulations of sterling in London to India's credit as a result of war purchases made by the British Government, India has emerged as a creditor nation from her pre-war debtor position."—USOWI.

OBJECT OF ALL-INDIA MUSLIM MAJLIS

Resolutions Passed By Nationalist Muslims' Meeting

NEW DELHI, Wednesday.—A new political party to be called the All-India Muslim Majlis has been formed by the Nationalist Muslims "to guide and lead the Muslims unitedly for the achievement of complete national independence and other correct objectives and to bring about Hindu-Muslim settlement in their own interest and in that of the country as a whole."

The veteran Khilafat leader, Mr. A. M. Khwaja, a Barrister, who was an associate of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Ali Brothers has been persuaded to accept the presidentship of the Majlis. Mr. Khwaja has been authorized to nominate provisionally a Central Working Committee and an organizing committee for all the provinces. Dr. Shaukatulla Ansari has been placed in charge of the central office at Delhi, K. B. Mohamed Jan, M.L.C., a well-known Calcutta magnate and philanthropist, has been appointed one of the General Secretaries. It is expected that Mr. Khwaja and some members of the Majlis will tour the different provinces at an early date.

It may be emphasized, however, that the Majlis Party will not hinder any move for a settlement between the Congress and the League. In fact, its founders consider that the time required for countrywide organization will provide ample opportunity for the Congress and the League leaders to attempt a settlement.

The following is the text of the last batch of resolutions passed by the Nationalist Muslims covering many matters of public interest including the war, food control, and the demand for release of Congress leaders still in detention.

"In view of the present political situation in the country and the interests of the Muslims, as also for implementing the resolutions on Hindu-Muslim settlement and other resolutions passed at this session, it is resolved that the Nationalist Muslims should reorganize themselves under the name of the All-India Muslim Majlis with its headquarters at Delhi and branches throughout India.

"This organization shall seek to guide and lead the Muslim unitedly for the achievement of complete national independence and other correct objectives and shall also strive to bring about a Hindu-Muslim settlement in their own interest and in that of the country as a whole.

"This meeting therefore emphatically appeals to the Muslims of India to join and support this organization so that its aims may be realized and it may become a popular and powerful organ of Indian Muslims.

RELEASE CONGRESS LEADERS

"This meeting of Nationalist Muslims considers the detention of Maulana Azad, President of the Congress, and his colleagues of the Working Committee, Maulana Hussain Ahmed, President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Maulana Habibur Rahman, the leader of the Ahrars, and hundreds of other patriots against all principles of justice and political expediency. This meeting declares that if the Government does not release these national leaders and patriots immediately, the political atmosphere of the country would deteriorate still further leading to widespread discontent among the people. Therefore, this meeting very emphatically demands their unconditional release without further delay.

"This meeting expresses its deep concern at the continued illness of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan which according to latest reports has taken a serious turn. The Government displayed a highly callous and unreasonable attitude in not sanctioning his immediate release. This meeting emphatically demands that he should be at once set at liberty so that his valuable life may be saved for the service of the country.

"Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, ex-Minister of U.P., has been lying ill in jail for a considerable period. He has been suffering from fever and his condition has become grave as a result of serious loss of weight and the continuous neglect of the authorities concerned. This meeting therefore demands that adequate and proper provision be immediately made for his treatment after transferring him to a suitable place. Failing this, this meeting demands that Mr. Kidwai be unconditionally released in the interest of his health.

INVASION THREAT

"This meeting views with great concern the recent penetration of Japanese troops into the borders of India. It expresses its sympathies with the people of Assam, who, having suffered the ordeals of a famine, are now being subjected to the hardships of a foreign invasion.

"This Conference is strongly of the opinion that freedom can never come through interference or invasion by any foreign nation, whatever the declarations or professions of that nation may be. The present offensive of Japan brings into sharp relief the dangers to which our country is still exposed.

"Consistent with its determination to secure complete freedom from imperialist bondage, this Conference calls upon the Indian people and the people of Assam in particular to take all possible measures for the defence of their country."

FOOD SITUATION

"This Conference of the Nationalist Muslims views with concern the progressively deteriorating food situation in the country which is evidenced by the reports emanating from Bengal, Malabar, Orissa and other areas, where near-famine conditions are once again threatening, as also by the serious damage to crops reported from parts of the U.P. and the Punjab.

"In the face of this acute crisis this Conference can share neither the facile complacency of the bureaucracy nor the sense of panic, helplessness and frustration that sap the morale and energy of the people.

"This Conference is of the opinion that in such circumstances it is clearly the duty of those provinces and areas where there are surpluses of foodgrains to make every effort and sacrifice to succour the people of the deficit and distressed areas by exporting the maximum at prices within the reach of the people.

"It further urges the Central Government to give food priority and to provide full facilities for its transport.

"This Conference is further of the opinion that only an All-India food plan of statutory price control, control of stocks, and total rationing in all urban areas, both in the deficit and surplus provinces, will solve the present crisis. Such a plan backed by popular food committees in towns and villages having the support of all popular parties would alone end the present anarchy and corruption in distribution, foil the anti-social manoeuvres of profiteers and hoarders, and ensure the procurement of food from the rural areas for the cities and from the surplus to the deficit provinces."—"Hindustan Times."

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CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

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Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 21, 1363
Parsi: Ader 14, 1313
Sunrise: 7-6 a.m., Sunset: 8-3 p.m.
Hightide: 4-51, 17-54, Lowtide: 10-46.

To-day's Engagements

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: In view of the forthcoming All-India FSU Congress scheduled on the 3rd and 4th of June 1944, a general body meeting of members will be held today (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: The 2nd Quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at the Office of the Chamber.

"MASTERS OF THE SKIES": A recorded talk by Squadron Leader H Dickson on "Masters of the Skies" dealing with the up-to-date operations on the Burma Front will be broadcast from the All-India Radio, Bombay at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Monday).

G. L. MEHTA MEETS ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS

BOMBAY, May 13: Mr. G. L. Mehta, ex-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries met the members of the All-India Manufacturers Organisation yesterday when he discussed the various measures of post-war reconstruction and industrial development.

He expressed his approbation of the very useful and constructive work being done by this Organisation particularly by the issue of a number of very useful publications which are not found from any other associations in the country.—United Press.

ART EVENING: Mazdaznan Youth Movement: Dr. Trivikram will speak on Art in General at Mazdaznan Hall opp. Churchgate Station, today (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

DISPLAYS OF PHYSICAL FEATS

Prof. Daruwala Breaks His Own Record

Prof. Tehmurasp P. Daruwala, the well-known physical culturist from Calcutta who is now in Bombay was the recipient of several trophies at the grand physical display and variety entertainment organised at the C. J. Hall on Sunday evening. Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, a trustee of the Parsi Punchayat, Bombay, was in the chair. By jerking overhead a weight of 245 lbs. Daruwala broke his own former record of 240 1/2 lbs. coming under "Two Hands Continental Jerk." His feat of supporting a motor-bike on a wooden plank resting on his body was also wonderful.

Prof. A. N. Sheikh, Prof Gokurn, Mr. Adi Jagos and members of the Marker's Health Home also participated in the function and gave displays of various feats of strength. Music was provided by Mr. Vistasp Balsara and his orchestra, and pupils of Sarkari's Health Home amazed the audience by some of their magical illusions.

Nine trophies by different sportsmen were awarded to Mr. Daruwalla in appreciation of his physical stamina. These included one from Sir Shantidas Askuran, the Sheriff of Bombay, and another from Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram.

Giving away the trophies Sir Jehangir lauded the feats displayed by Mr. Daruwala and exhorted the Parsi parents to attach as much importance to the physical development of their children as to their mental education. He advised the youths to take more and more to the out-door games.

Rewards To Indian Army Personnel

BOMBAY, May 15: The Indian Army is to make monetary rewards to those deserving of some recognition for certain outstanding public acts.

According to a new regulation payments of rewards may now be made for any specially prompt and meritorious action in connection with fires, or information leading to the conviction of personnel accused of bribery and corruption. Amounts up to Rs. 500 in any individual case will be sanctioned by the competent financial authority concerned, but rewards exceeding that sum, up to Rs. 1,000, will be sanctioned by general officers C.-in-C. of Armies and Commands. Payments of rewards exceeding Rs. 1,000 will be submitted for the sanction of the Adjutant-General in India.—A. P.

Madras Cricket Association

MADRAS, May 14.—At the annual general body meeting of the Madras Cricket Association, the following office-bearers have been elected: Mr. C. P. Johnston (President), Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Mr. C. R. Pattabiraman, Rajah of Ramanad and Mr. H. P. Ward (Vice-Presidents), Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao (Hony. Secretary) and Mr. M. Sambandam (Treasurer).—A.P.

NEW PLAN FOR LORD WAVELL

Suggestion For Settlement By Sunday "Observer"

LONDON, May 13: The "Observer" to-day (Sunday) makes the main feature of its leader page a "Programme such as Lord Wavell might approve" for settling India's problems.

It is urged by the paper's Political Correspondent who, discussing the Commonwealth Conference now being held in London, says: "There are many good reasons why the Dominions should keenly seek a solution of India's problems. India is the pivot of the Indian Ocean system of security which vitally concerns South Africa and the Pacific Nations. India is a great base for the Far Eastern war in which Australia and New Zealand have so great and direct an interest. Certainly Japanese propaganda treats India as a weak link in the Allied chain."

Then the correspondent outlines his programme in two stages. He says: "In the first discussion among the parties for an Indian agreement would be renewed bringing in all influential men including Congress prisoners; and an anti-famine front would be formed equally broad in its membership—with Mr. Gandhi, believer in peasant selfhelp and village co-operation as its inspiration if he will take up the task.

In the second stage which might come quickly if the way to an agreement were after all discovered, the Government of India could be placed upon a provisional national basis with the defence of India as its focus. At the same time there could be set to work a Constituent Commission with power to make a post-war frame of Free India and an economic commission with the task of translating the purposes of the Bombay Plan into real terms of free national politics. Invitation in both stages would be to all Indians of goodwill and influence, and in the economic discussions there would be brought in industrialists as well as politician and disinterested men with knowledge of Indian economics like Sir George Schuster.

It may be argued by cynics that such a Wavell programme would surely fail: that Moslems and Hindus could not agree on autonomy for the former; that cleavages between big business and left politics and between authoritarian and democratic trends could not be bridged; that the day when Dominions Status might seem worth while to the Indians has gone. These are possibilities.

Some form of Pakistan (Moslem Separation) is no doubt needed. Can it be done without breaking the essential unity of India? There are revolutionary tendencies and a revolutionary situation in the present Indian scene. But risks and dangers are no argument for inaction.—Reuter.

27TH BRANCH OF DENABANK

Opened With Great Ceremony At Bhavnagar

(From A Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, May 14.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar declared open this morning the 27th office of the Deccan bank at Bhavnagar before a large gathering of merchants, officials and well-known citizens.

His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar after declaring open the Branch wished all success to the bank.

Seth Pranlal since his arrival on Friday has been the recipient of a most cordial welcome and a number of functions were arranged in his honour including a tea party by Seth Nandlal Bhuta. The Bhavnagar Chamber of Commerce also took the opportunity of giving a tea party in his honour and its President Mr. Bhoglal Maganlal Shah in an appropriate speech in welcoming Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee as the President of Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay and Chairman Denabank eulogised his services to banking and commerce in India.

GORAKHPUR VILLAGE BURNT DOWN

GORAKHPUR, May 13: Eighty families were rendered homeless when an entire village in Deoria Tehsil was burnt to ashes by a devastating fire which broke out on Wednesday afternoon.

The fire, which started from the house of a Kajar at 2 p.m. was fanned by a strong westerly wind and enveloped the entire village of Ghazipur Bainsai within half an hour. People ran for their lives leaving all their belongings of which only cattle was saved. The total damage is estimated at several thousands of rupees.—A. P.

The bitumen and tar requirements for repairs to private factories, estates, premises, etc., are now controlled by the Director-General, Supply (Petroleum Directorate), to whom all applications should be sent in future.

Record Of Month's Relief Work

Claims Still Being Registered: 1,450 Evacuated: 1,700 Destitutes In 5 Centres: Move To Secure Accommodation In Wadis And Musafarkhanas

BOMBAY, Sunday.

To-day marks the completion of the first month of the disastrous explosions and fires which shook the city on April 14 last. Though very laudable results are achieved by various organisations in offering relief to the victims of the tragedy during this month there is yet a long way to go before the final word is said on the greatest tragedy in the city's history.

About 975 labourers are still engaged in demolishing dangerous structures and clearing debris in the area west of the G.I.P. railway lines. Demolition work in the area east of the railway lines will start from Monday.

More and more complaints are being received by the police from persons who have lost their property during the explosions.

More and more destitutes are being evacuated from the five centres run by the Citizens Emergency Relief Committee. Nearly 1,450 have already left for their villages, thanks to the evacuation facilities provided by the Committee. The number of destitutes now remaining in all the five centres is in the neighbourhood of 1,700.

As most of the centres are located in the Municipal schools which are at present closed due to the summer vacation, the question of finding new accommodation for the destitutes after the re-opening of the schools in the second week of June is greatly troubling the minds of the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner. The authorities of various Wadis, Musafurkhanas and other places are approached for this purpose, and it is hoped with due co-operation to complete the new arrangements by the end of May.

MAYOR OPTIMISTIC

Interviewed by a representative of this paper Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay, said that he was very hopeful about the arrangements being made for putting up temporary structures for business as well as residential purposes.

REGISTERING OF CLAIMS

With a view to help the victims of the explosion in registering their claims for compensation from every source, to organise and help affected people to start life again, the office of the Fort Charkha Sangha at 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, will remain open daily between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

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"NAI DUNIYA"
Fourth 4th Week
MAJESTIC
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1 p. m.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

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Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
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Prof. B. R. DEODHAR, B.A., Principal, School of Indian Music, Bombay, will preside
PROGRAMME
(i) Harikirtan by Kirtankar Chimanlal Raval.
(ii) Powadas by Shahir Khadilkar.
(iii) Songs by:— Dr. G. S. Patankar, Mr. A. I. Mevawalla, Mr. Mahomed Siddiq.
(iv) Dance Recital by Ramesh Desai and Party
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND
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PICTURE ABOVE ALL!
PRAKASH'S
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Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, PREM ADIB, UMAKANT
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Daily 3-30, 6-30 Hindi, 9-45 Marathi
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—IT WILL CAPTIVATE YOUR HEARTS!!
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Written & Directed by: BHAL G. PENDHARKAR
Starring: DINKAR KAMANNA, SUMATI GUPTE, MASTER VITHAL, C. KOLHATKAR.
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"FULL HOUSES" at
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Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
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3RD WEEK
LAMINGTON
Daily 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The enlargement of freedom has always been due to heretics who have been unrequited during their day and defamed when dead.

—George Jacob Holyoake.

The Bombay Chronicle

WHY DELAY THE INEVITABLE?

The constant reiteration by Government of the plea that Gandhiji has been released solely on medical grounds has led many to feel that, after all, there may be behind the release some other motive, too, which Government is anxious to keep in the background. This feeling has been strengthened by the uncontradicted press report that, according to Lord Halifax, changed conditions in India were the major deciding factor that led to the release. This view is not repudiated by Reuter's message about Lord Halifax, who is reported having said that, in 1942 "the Government of India would have been to blame if it had not acted with decision and locked up leaders of the movement" but that "now the situation has greatly improved and the people are realising that the policy of Mr. Gandhi was sterile and got them nowhere". It is significant there is no suggestion here that Gandhiji ever intended sabotage or violence in any form. However, the situation has certainly greatly improved in certain respects. Many even in Britain have discovered that the charge about Congress having instigated violence is a lie. In India the charge has been proved to be baseless by law courts. In England the 'New Statesman and Nation' writes: "No evidence has been published which connected Mr. Gandhi or other leaders of the Congress with acts of violence. We only know that the Government of India declared that they had found a document in one province which connected the Congress with violent plans. Yet Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad and other Congress leaders were outspokenly in favour of supporting the war in 1942 and would repudiate the policy of sabotage".

If changed political conditions justify the release of Gandhiji they justify at least to the same extent the release of the other Congress leaders still in jail. Their release is urgently necessary to stiffen national resistance to the Japanese invasion. Referring to these and other nationalist leaders in jail, the recent Delhi Conference of Nationalist Muslims rightly declared that "if the Government does not release these national leaders and patriots immediately the political atmosphere in the country would deteriorate still further leading to wide-spread discontent among the people". A similar view has been expressed by many responsible leaders and institutions in the country. On the other hand, it has been suggested by supporters of Government that the Viceroy has taken one step towards a settlement and that it now behoves Gandhiji to respond with the next step. But while from the point of view of Gandhiji's health and all that it means his release is a good step, the Viceroy has not gone far enough from the political point of view to facilitate a settlement. Doubtless Gandhiji, when his health improves, can and will explain, without reference to his colleagues the August Resolution of the A. I. C. C. and will nail to the counter many a lie circulated against the Congress. But it will be some time before Gandhiji is able to do even that. If Government realises the gravity of the present situation in the country and wishes to enlist the full and active co-operation of the people, it cannot do better than release straightway all the politicals still imprisoned without a trial. After all, this is a demand for elementary justice. To flout or ignore it is not going to help Government in any way. It may hinder it in a hundred ways. Finally, Government knows that the unconditional release of the leaders is inevitable, sooner or later. Why not do the right and necessary thing gracefully by releasing them soon?

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Allied Offensive In Italy

Though it is still too early to draw any definite conclusions, it would appear that the Germans, though clearly taken by surprise by the Allied offensive against the Gustav line and though they had to give ground at the first impact, are entrenched in sufficient strength along the line to be easily dislodged. Still, the successful crossing of the Rapido river and establishment of bridgeheads is no small gain on the Allied side. The capture by the Fifth Army of the top of Castel Forte, which was one of the strongest centres of enemy resistance in the whole Gargliano area, is particularly gratifying. The Fifth Army has also succeeded in occupying two important townships, San Stefano and Ventosa. The capture of San Angelo on the Gari river is also announced. It remains to be seen whether the Allied advance, which is so far proceeding satisfactorily, will be definitely held up by the Germans or whether a breakthrough will be effected by the Allies before long despite all resistance, since their air-arm on this front appears to have been strengthened a good deal recently.

Fighting In Assam

Despite the stiff resistance which the Japanese are offering from the few hill positions still in their possession in and about Kohima, their mopping up is proceeding apace and it seems to be only a question of time when the Allies will wrest the whole area from the hands of the Japanese. The Allies are attacking the Japanese strongholds from three directions, east, west and south, and the enemy, who has already suffered heavily, will not be able to hold out for long, though the monsoon, which has put in appearance already there, is bound to hamper the operations a good deal. It is a matter for the utmost satisfaction to learn that, for the present at any rate, all danger to the northern sector of the Bengal and Assam Railway, towards which the Japanese were attempting to push along the Kohima-Dimapur road, has been removed. The position south and south-west of Imphal, however, is not without anxiety. The Japanese would appear to be desperately trying to get astride the Bishenpur-Silchar track, with a view to get possession of the rail-head at Silchar and thereafter threaten the Southern sector of the Bengal and Assam Railway which runs not far from Silchar. The latest reports indicate that heavy fighting has been progressing for some time both west and south-east of Bishenpur. The Allied land army is receiving good support from the air-force which is taking a heavy toll of the enemy on every occasion.

"Rubbish"

The "New Statesman and Nation" rightly dismisses as "rubbish" Sir Firozkhan Noon's remark at the Commonwealth Conference that there are no two opinions in India so far as ties with Great Britain are concerned. The paper points out that the Congress, "which represents by far the largest body of organised Indian opinion, has for years demanded, not Dominion Status but, Independence." Nay, following the Congress lead, even the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha have adopted Independence as their creed. They may have done so to gain popularity. But by that very fact hangs a tale.

Congressphobia

It is perhaps not altogether surprising that a correspondent of a paper like the "Times" of London should have insinuated that Gandhiji has accepted the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of the Kasturba Memorial Fund to revive Congress Party activity. The Congress and Gandhiji are now so dreaded by the British imperialists that they think any stick is good to strike them with. Worse lies have been circulated against them even by officials. But all the missiles act as a boomerang, and Congress is getting more and more popular. No Governor dares to hold general elections, and at the elections to local bodies Congress is sweeping the polls more easily than it ever did before. It is silly, therefore, for the "Times" Correspondent to suggest that Congress is now "in very low waters throughout the country." If it were so there would be general elections to-morrow. However, let us see if the "Times" reporter corrects his report and expresses regret in view of the statement issued by Mr. A. V. Thakkar. Meanwhile, in view of the attempts made to discredit the Kasturba Fund it is good to learn that the work of the collection is well under way and that the full amount of 75 lakhs will be collected before October 2nd.

ADDITIONAL MUSLIM MINISTER IN PUNJAB CABINET

Hindu Sabha And Muslim League Comments

LAHORE, May 14: Commenting on the inclusion of an additional Muslim Minister in the Punjab Cabinet Malik Barkat Ali, M.L.A. (Muslim League), said "This is the first result of the impact of the Muslim League on Punjab politics. Hitherto we had only three Muslim Ministers in a cabinet of six. Now we shall have four Muslim Ministers. I congratulate the Premier on his having brought this increase in the strength of Muslim representation in the Punjab Cabinet, though I deeply deplore his failure to fall into line with the Muslim League.

Sir Gokul Chand Narang, a veteran Hindu Sabha leader, said: "Apart from personal considerations, the disparity in communal representation will certainly be resented by non-Muslims unless the Government intend to appoint an additional Hindu on the cabinet".

The appointment of an additional Minister is described as the first expansion of the Punjab Cabinet since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy in 1937 and a section of the press considers it to be the forerunner of further expansion whereby the number of Ministers will be eventually raised to ten.

According to the ministerial circles the additional appointment is intended to give some relief to the "overworked" Premier, who has so far been unable to tour the province and maintain direct contact with the public.—A. P.

"DISMISSAL WITHOUT ASSIGNING PROPER REASONS"

Sind League Criticises Punjab Governor's Action

KARACHI, May 14: The Sind Provincial Muslim League at its annual meeting to-day appointed a committee of five persons to organise and strengthen the Muslim League in the province. The meeting, which was attended by the Premier and other Muslim Ministers, passed a number of resolutions, by one of which it condemned the action of the Governor of the Punjab in dismissing Captain Shaukat Hyat Khan "without assigning proper reasons".

The meeting requested the Government of India to convey to His Majesty's Government that it is the desire of the Muslims of India that the promises given to the Arabs of Palestine should be kept by His Majesty's Government

Sind League Chief's Plea For Paid Propagandists

The jealousies of power politics and the struggle for seats and offices should give place to a simple ideal of service for its own sake; otherwise there is danger of friction and disintegration setting in within the organisation, said Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League speaking at its annual meeting to-day.

The ultimate object of the League, he said, is Pakistan and not the capture of seats. Every effort must be made to improve the lot of the 28 lakhs of workers and peasants. The future of the Indian Muslims depended upon the proper handling of Sind politics. If conditions in Sind were improved, there would be no delay in achieving Pakistan.

Mr. Syed urged that there should be paid Muslim League propagandists in every constituency so that in the future elections, the lesson learned at Shikarpur shall be turned to advantage and every Muslim seat shall be captured by the League.—A.P.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN KHANDESH

Neglect Of Bandharas

BY DINKAR DESAI.

Since 1942 the Government of Bombay have been spending considerable sums of money on the 'grow more food' campaign. It is now generally admitted that this campaign has not met with success. One of the reasons for the failure of the campaign is that Government had no systematic plan for increasing food production by undertaking a programme for temporary small-scale irrigation. Only this year Government seem to have somewhat realised the necessity of diverting their attention to the question of small-scale irrigation. The Director of Agriculture, for instance, stated before the last meeting of the Rural Development Board that the "construction of temporary bandharas in the Konkan to help double-cropping of suitable areas with rice and the increasing of rice cultivation in canal irrigated areas were also being dealt with." However, the question of repairing the bandharas in Khandesh and Nasik districts, which are in need of urgent repairs, does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves. The bandharas in these districts have been neglected by the administration to such an extent that hundreds of them have become almost useless. But if they are repaired, they will be of great assistance in increasing our food supply.

IMPORTANCE OF BANDHARAS

The bandhara system of irrigation of Khandesh and Nasik has its origin in antiquity and is one of the most interesting forms of small-scale irrigation known to this country. The water-supply is derived from permanent or temporary dams built across the small river beds. Distributory channals convey the water from the collecting area to the village lands. Apart from the permanent bandharas, there are numerous temporary bandharas which are annually constructed by the cultivators on co-operative basis. Most of these flow till the end of the cold weather and supply water for crops such as wheat, gram, vegetables, etc. The extent to which the prosperity of this region is based on the bandhara system can be seen from what Mr. Jenkins, the present Director of Agriculture, stated before the Linlithgow Commission. He said: "It is noteworthy that some of the best cultivation in Khandesh is to be found under this system, and the villages of such tracts are generally most receptive to the introduction of improved agricultural methods or materials."

SERIOUS STATE OF DISREPAIR

The existing condition of these bandharas is a disgrace to any administration. Hundreds of them are in a state of serious disrepair. No less an authority than Mr. G. H. Bristow, present Adviser to the Governor, wrote as follows in 1927: "At the same time, if Government are going to levy water rate on these bandharas it is essential that Government should fulfil their share of the bargain viz.,' to keep the pakka bandharas in repair. Several have been noticed in disrepair. Hatnur bandhara is an example. This was breached and has been left in a broken condition, and permanent patasthal has been struck off. The villagers, however, patched the masonry with wood, brushwood and earth and irrigated their land, whereupon occasional water rate was levied under section 55, Land Revenue Code. This is entirely wrong. First, Government revenue is lost because the bandhara was not repaired although water was available. Then, when the villagers made repairs which it was the duty of Government to carry out, they were charged at rates which are higher than permanent patasthal assessment. If the proposed rates are to be collected I would suggest that orders should be issued to the Irrigation Department to put all the pakka bandharas into perfect repair forthwith. The neglect of these bandharas is a serious blow to one of the best kinds of cultivation, and causes loss to the cultivators and to Government."

NO ACTION BY GOVERNMENT

The quotation needs no comments. Although the recommendation to put the bandharas into repair was made in 1927, nothing has been done so far! This is admitted by Rao Saheb D. G. Shaligram in the settlement reports of some talukas of West Khandesh and Nasik, prepared by him in 1941. He states that "the neglect to make timely repairs to these water channels is likely to cause loss both to the cultivators and Government and provision for prompt and effective repairs is absolutely necessary." He also submittd separate reports to Government regarding the existing condition of the bandharas and the repairs required in all the talukas he has re-settled. But nothing seems to have been done. The separate reports submitted by the Settlement Officer on this question are not even published.

CONCLUSION

Government have not also made known to the public any specific programme proposed to be undertaken by them in the direction of extending bandhara irrigation in Khandesh and Nasik districts. The public have a right to know what Government are proposing to do in this matter. When there is an acute shortage of food grains in the province, it is the primary duty of Government to extend the area under irrigation and thus to enable the cultivators to produce more food. The work of repairing small bandharas should not take long time as the construction of big irrigation works would require. In fact, the potentialities of immediately extending the area under irrigation in Khandesh and Nasik districts by repairing old bandharas are very considerable. In addition to carrying out repairs to old bandharas, there appears to be ample scope for constructing new ones. That this is so is obvious from what Mr. W. J. Jenkins once wrote. He stated: "I believe that a combined engineering and geological survey of certain river and nulla beds in Khandesh might pave the way for the commencing of profitable and effective schemes of this nature. I am influenced in this opinion by the exceedingly large number of old and broken down bandharas and weirs which are to be found, on nearly every little stream in the district and which, to my mind, indicate that the ancestors of the present Khandesh cultivators found the production of small areas of irrigated crops a feasible and a paying proposition."

With The 14th Army.

'PRAYERS'

By D. F. KARAKA
'Chronicle's' War Correspondent.

VI

Getting up in the mornings at the front is different from waking up at home. "The drill" is different. The open air was so bracing. In a few minutes there was sweetened tea beside my bed. Still sitting on the camp bed, I put on my dirty socks again and got into my mud-covered shoes. Then into pants—the same I wore last night. They looked new as pants go on the front. With cold water—muddy of course—I shaved, washed my face, cleaned my teeth. I drank the mugful of tea, slipped on my bush shirt and felt like a War Correspondent again! What that feeling was, must remain a closely guarded military secret.

* * *

After breakfast we went to prayers. Everybody from the Press Camp went to prayers every morning, so I thought I, too, would go to Church. It brought back Lincoln chapel and the days at Oxford when in preference to answering roll call I used to begin my mornings in chapel. The idea appealed to me. I thought of Churchill saying that this war was a crusade and I pictured to myself hordes of fighting men beginning the day's war with prayers. It was altogether a beautiful thought. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that "going to prayers" was just a front-line expression for being present at the morning conference of senior officers at which the fighting of the last 24 hours was reviewed. Why this was called "prayers" I still dont know.

* * *

In the open, near the commander's *basha* we gathered. There were no chairs and tables. Two large maps were pinned to a plank of wood and the movements of the enemy and of our troops were plotted on these. There was a lot of saluting that morning and when the General arrived, the company which was waiting for him, clicked its heels and gave him the salute which was his due. Even so the atmosphere never changed from being informal and friendly. There was none of the ceremonial nor even the rigidity of the parade ground. Every officer dressed as best he could. One Brigadier, having lost his shoulder tabs, had to improvise his crown and pips by sticking bits of elastoplast on his shoulders! Another, a Captain, had drawn his three pips with a pencil. These little things were not important on a real war front. It was rather the man and not his clothes. The arrival of the General was rather like that of a cricket captain coming to meet his team at the commencement of an important cricket match. The team rallied round him. A senior officer of the Army and another from the Air Force gave the assembly the latest situation reports. These are called "Sitreps".

It was confirmed that morning that Razabil was now in our hands. The Japs had retreated to the two tunnels somewhat north-east of Razabil. Our men would try and push them out, but it would take time, for the tunnels were "God's greatest gift to an Army Commander." It suited the Jap idea of defence for they could burrow themselves in and fight from a bunker position. Elsewhere in the Kaladan valley the position was also improving. There had been great fighting put up by the West Africans. These dark, coloured men were at home in the jungle. The heat and dust of Arakan didn't bother them very much, nor even flies and mosquitos. Elsewhere again, south of Maungdaw, some of our sea-borne troops had made a surprise landing and were engaged in hard fighting with the Japs.

* * *

Razabil was obviously the place to visit and we drove down to it in a jeep that morning. It was a shocking road. Thick layers of dust covered its uneven surface all the way and the jeep bucked like an infuriated bronco when driven over ten miles an hour. We jolted our way for three solid hours and came to Maungdaw first. There we saw the war-scarred village, which was the furthest point south to be held by our troops. There was not much village life left, for it had been the scene of heavy fighting and all that was left of the village was a handful of *bashas* and a few small, tin-roofed houses and sheds, which were peppered with shrapnel and bullets. The village was bare and deserted except for our troops. A few miles from there we saw a West African regiment which had captured a brand new mountain gun from the Japs, the first of its kind to be captured intact. The West Africans were very pleased with this rare souvenir which they had brought back with them. It had an unusual sight for a gun of this type and it was exceptionally well-kept for the barrel looked new, as if it had come from a jeweller's shop. As we looked at it out of curiosity, one of the younger officers said to me: "You can have the gun if you can get me a ticket out of this jungle." The offer was tempting and I saw visions of the Jap gun adorning the garden lawn. But there were no tickets out of the jungle!

Then we drove over to Razabil which was not many miles away. It still felt warm from the shelling of the day before, with its hills naked in appearance. Except for the stumps of trees these features, which had been plastered by our Vengeances, were bare to the earth. Shrapnel still hung around the place in little bits and there was enough scrap to fill a handful of salvage trucks. Here and there were collected dumps of ammunition which the enemy had abandoned. We picked up cartridges with strange markings in Japanese, an odd rifle or two left behind and a torn-out page from a Japanese newspaper, which, needless to say spoke of 'the annihilation of the Allied forces.' Only these poor Japs at the front who were being pushed all round the place knew that annihilation was a very big word in any language.

It was now about two o'clock and we decided to pull up on the road for a drink of water and a sandwich which we had brought with us and a couple of biscuits which we carried. Inside the sandwich was the old, familiar piece of red bully beef and so hot was the sun and so heavy the dust that I didn't quite feel like food. But water was nice to drink and it seemed the greatest drink in the world at that moment.

* * *

As we sat in the jeep, parked in a ditch to be away from the road, and stretched our legs, we could see our fighting men returning from operations further forward. They were Punjabis and Jats, their faces powdered with dust, their hair grey because of it. Tired though they must have been, they marched with even step, their rifles slung across their shoulders, lifting their feet smartly though they must have been heavy with fatigue. It was an impressive sight—to me even more, because they were countrymen of mine. An elderly British Brigadier was leading them and as he came towards us from the distance carrying a staff in his hand he looked like a messiah and one felt like saying; "Lead, kindly light!"

He stopped and talked to us, wiping his sweat-covered face with a dirty piece of cloth which was his handkercnief. His olive-green battle-dress, I noticed, was brown with dirt. His skin, where it had been kissed by the Arakan sun, was red like a tomato and as he halted, he leaned on his staff to take the weight off his feet. There was no bravado in his tone nor even a trace of Blimp. He looked more like a kindly schoolmaster who had been brought from a quiet, English village to lead an army on the Burma front. He looked at his tired men and said: "They are marvellous, really".

"Will you take the tunnel to-day?" we asked him.

He shook his head, for he knew his enemy well. "But we'll take it," he said in a quiet tone. Then he moved on.

We turned back and returned to the camp somewhere round five. Tea was laid on for us and we ate large chunks of bread and Mr. Polson's butter, which improves in frigidaires, and strawberry jam. Then, behind a tree, I tried to give myself a bath under the naked sky with the muddy water of a near-by *chaung*. It wasn't exactly a bath but it felt nice to have water splashing over one's sweaty body. Overhead the Vengeances and Spits were flying high. They made you feel ashamed of your nakedness.

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Our Readers' Views

Disposal Of Surplus Stocks Of Vehicles

A conference was held at the Bombay Secretariat on Monday, 8th May, 1944, to consider the question of the disposal of surplus vehicles. It was called by the Government of India and presided over by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, its Supply Member. In his opening address he is reported to have laid down two principles to be observed in the disposal of all surplus war stock. The disposal should be at prices which would be fair to Government and it should be carried out in such a way as not to disturb the internal economy of the country.

Subject to these two principles, the conference was asked to advise as to the best method of disposing of a surplus stock of about 20,000 vehicles which would become available within a few months, and also of such further stocks as would be forthcoming from time to time as the tempo of war rises. The Supply Member was careful to say that he did not for a moment suggest that it will be quite easy to recondition and run the vehicles in the streets. The vehicles would be war battered and generally in a knocked down condition, and unserviceable for war purposes. No data, however, are given as to their serviceability for civilian purposes. At the same time it can be presumed that all the vehicles are not fit only for the scrap heap.

Under the circumstances, the question may be asked why cannot a part of them be reconditioned and used for the transport of passengers and goods in the country? There is a pronounced shortage of transport for both these purposes. Government themselves have repeatedly stressed this shortage. Why not then hand over the whole surplus stock of vehicles to the railways? They are known to be urgently in need of more carriages and wagons. They have their own workshops where they will have the facilities for quickly reconditioning a part of this stock. All the different varieties of this stock must have been built on standard lines, so that out of 20,000 vehicles if they are able to recondition only 5,000 for use, it will ease the transport problem considerably. The dearth of petrol need not be a deterent factor. They can be converted to run on charcoal.

Out of the 5,000 vehicles reconditioned and put on the roads, 4,000 may be used for cargo transport and 1,000 to carry passengers for a short distance haulage within a radius of say 150 miles from every important distributing or population centre. Assuming an average of 1-1/2 tons of cargo and 16 passengers per vehicle, we get additional transport facilities of 6,000 tons of cargo and 16,000 passengers PER DAY. The Technical Sub-Committee of the Post-war Reconstruction Committee has already recommended to Government that "a start should be made now during the war, to develop motor transport on sound lines." It has recommended "the transfer to the roads of short haul goods traffic in which field motor transport can competes economically with railways." It has further recommended that "railways should now develop closer co-operation with road passenger transport and ultimately acquire a commanding interest".

Our suggestion therefore to hand over the entire surplus stock of vehicles to the railways is completely in accord with the report of this Technical Sub-Committee. Railways are now a national asset of this country to be worked as a source of national economic and social betterment. In fact, we would go further and recommend the nationalisation of all forms of transport whether by rail or road or air or water along the coasts or inland waterways.

Our suggestion has everything in its favour whether from short or long term point of view. In the first place it is wholly consistent with both the principles laid down by the Supply Member. Government cannot find a better value for its surplus stock of vehicles than by utilising it for more transport service. It cannot find a cheaper means of augmenting this service, particularly during the war. This utilisation will not also in any way detrimentally affect the internal economy of the country. On the contrary it will have a positively advantageous effect on that economy. Transport is a positive bottleneck in these days. Travelling is a terrible ordeal in these days in which the poor dumb masses suffer the most. Their hardships are unimaginable. Their ordeal commences with the attempt to get a railway or bus or steamer ticket. They have to wait for days together before they succed in getting one and that too almost always after paying something extra over the scheduled fares. When they have obtained a ticket after so much delay and extra payment they are fortunate if they can find any comfortable sitting accommodation. In railways the compartments are chokeful with quite a number of passengers standing the whole length of their journey. The bus and steamers always carry an overload. People do not travel for the fun of spending money on travel. They do so because of some good reason and yet the Government accuses them of travelling without reason. It is an insult to common intelligence to say so. Our suggestion makes it possible to give them some much needed relief.

Turning to the cargo service, every appeal to Government to supply the consumption needs of scarcity areas is met with the stock reply that transport is wanting. Why not then avail ourselves of every opportunity of increasing the facilities of transporting cargo? Military motor transport is alleged to have introduced a miraculous change into the Bengal famine situation. It has already proved its worth in those distressful times.

So much from a short term point of view. From the long term point of view, we know that road transport has suffered all these years because of the railways' vested interests. Our point of view is that by bringing all forms of internal and coastal (transport within the orbit of a single transport Ministry and nationalising all these forms, the clash of interests will vanish.

Further there is no fear of having to scrap road transport after the war. Government in its reconstruction programme wishes to give the first priority to road construction. More and better roads would be useless without more vehicles on those roads and these vehicles will help to absorb a good proportion of the technical services military personnel on demobilisation.

Incidentally our suggestion also answers a question which is often asked namely, why should all reconstruction be post-war? cannot some of it be started right now? We say emphatically "Yes, it can be", and here is one way it can.

P. A. WADIA.

"Accept Pakistan"

The present political atmosphere in the country is particularly suited for the Congress-League understanding. The release of Mahatma Gandhi has created a new phase and there is a widespread satisfaction even in responsible Muslim circles. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to Mr. Jinnah to explore the possibilities of Hindu-Muslim understanding.

I have no special authority to appeal the honourable gentlemen on both sides, but I am only expressing the restlessness that is felt by the public at large. The Mahatma has always shown ever increasing willingness to come to terms with Mr. Jinnah as is evident from his personal letter to the League leader from behind the prison bar a year ago.

Pakistan is not going to come from above the skies or by the graceful gift of the British Government. Muslim India will have to fight for it. Mr. Jinnah must have known by this time that he is no longer in the good books of the British Government as he had never been. That willingly or unwillingly he allowed himself to be played into the hands of the Britishers to stop the progress of the country by refusing to join hands with the Congress. But his recent experience in Punjab must have shown him where he stands in the eyes of the Government.

Hindus are not afraid of Pakistan. In fact they will be too willing to see it established. I am expressing this as a Hindu youth. But their fears are on the different score. Let Mr. Jinnah start any action; he will have the support of the whole of India.

Lastly, the good offices of Allama Mashraqui, the Khaksar Leader must be availed of. And he will be too willing to go between and bring about the necessary understanding. Will Mr. Jinnah and the Mahatma rise to the occasion?

A. N. SATWIK.

"Plight Of Tenants"

Let me congratulate you for urging the Government to revise the Rent Restriction Act immediately in your issue of Saturday 6th instant. The population in Bombay and its suburbs is increasing daily and the burning of 500 houses in the big fire has aggravated the situation. Some people who are now residing in temporary huts will not be able to do so during the monsoon. The Government decision to build houses for officers and the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to build 1,000 rooms will not go a long way to keep pace with the growing need. I would like to make the following suggetions to improve the situation:—(1) The Government should give permission for construction of new houses to individuals and help them to secure building materials at controlled rates. In order to avoid profiteering such permission may be granted only to those who do not own houses at present and desire to stay in their newly built house. Permission for giving such house on rent should not be granted. This will bring an automatic check on more applications for houses and building materials.

(2) The Rent Controller or the Law Court on no account should permit any land-lord to use more dwelling area provided the number of persons in the family has not increased since 1941.

(3) The amount of rent in the Rent Control Act should be increased to Rs. 160 in place of Rs. 80 as the value of rupee is depreciated since passing of the above Act in 1939.

(4) In order to have a proper check on profiteering the police should investigate the account books of some land-lords who are reported to have taken paghadi amounts from tenants and a provision to penalise them by fine and imprisonment be made. If profiteering in food and cloth is thus checked, why is Government shy to control "shelter"?

A HARD-PRESSED TENANT.

A Scandal

It is time that the sinister trick that by a number of wholesale dealers are playing on the common man who is the actual consumer is exposed. The retail dealer is his contact for supplies and has to depend on him for his requirements. The retailer, however, can only meet the consumer's demand if he is able to procure stocks for which he has depend on the wholesaler.. Things were going on well enough before the controls came. Since then an artificial scarcity is being created in cloth. I understand that a number of wholesalers refuse to part with cloth to retailers at fair prices. They would sell only if they could appropriate all the margin of profits permitted by the control orders of the Government. They would not pass a cash memo for any stocks are given to a retailer. Thus the retailer is penalised. If he buys for his stocks, he can't sell at control prices. So he is hauled up. If he does not replenish his stock his customers get annoyed and he loses them. Thus is it sought to create a situation in which cloth will become scarce. Such is also the trick resorted to defeat the control imposed by Government. It is, indeed, scandalous that Government should proclaim orders without being in a position to ensure supplies. Between the wholesaler's greed and Government's helplessness, the retailer and through him the common man are driven to the wall. Is there no remedy?

C. K. N.

SOCIAL CHARTER FOR COMMON MAN

Philadelphia Congress Suggests Sections For Draft Peace Treaty

PHILADELPHIA, May 14: A social charter for the common man which may become one of the most important sections of the Peace Treaty was drafted and agreed upon by representatives of practically all nations who may be represented at the peace table when the war is ended. This is the greatest single achievement of the historic Twenty-Sixth International Labour Conference which closed on Friday night.

The Charter sets forth special principles which it is suggested the United Nations should seek to embody in the Peace Treaty. These concern guarantees of right to work, improved standards of livings, minimum standards of employment, effective recognition of the right of freedom of association and collective bargaining.

It is proposed that the International Labour Office should review annually what progress has been made and what measures have been taken in the attainment of the objectives outlined and that it should call a special conference whenever in the post-war world there are signs of economic depression and substantial unemployment.

The Charter creates minimum obligations for Governments with regard to employment and labour conditions. It establishes the principle that Governments cannot be permitted to allow employment to develop unchecked or low living standards persist in view of their international consequences.

Whether all this amounts to more than a mere paper declaration for freedom from want depends on the determination of Governments to back up the decisions taken here and upon the power of world after the war to influence them.—Reuter

BRAJRAJNAGAR.—Mr. Jagdamba Prasad Saksena, Headmaster, Orient Paper Mills Proposed High School, Brajrajnagar, (Dist. Sambalpur, Orissa), has been elected member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for his literary attainment and scholarship.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

SPRINGFIELD (Massachussetts), **May 13.**

All priestly privileges for Rev. Stanislaus Orlemanski were taken away from him to-day (Saturday) by the immediate superior, Bishop Thomas H. Oleary. Rev. S. Orlemanski only a few hours earlier had returned here from a visit to M. Stalin.

* * *

Britain is said to be waiting "impatiently but thoughtfully" for the Allied invasion of Hitler's Europe.

Hitler, on the other hand, is waiting for it patiently and thoughtlessly!

* * *

By the way, that reminds us that we are waiting for the monsoon just as impatiently and thoughtfully as the Britons are awaiting the invasion.

* * *

Instead of one Shaukat Hayat Khan, Premier Khizr Hayat Khan has appointed two new Ministers.

Evidently he believes that two birds in hand are better than one in the bush!

* * *

Both the new Ministers, we find, are Nawabs. In addition, one of them is a Knight and the other is an M.B.E.

The British Empire is safe—in the Punjab!

* * *

The "Spectator" says in releasing Gandhiji, Lord Wavell took "a wise step."

The question is whether the next wise step would be forward or backward!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS
(Perpetrated by the Junior Colleague)

(1) Since Premier Malik Khizr Hayat Khan refuses to go to Delhi, the Muslim League Action Committee will go to Lahore!

(2) Sir Stafford Cripps will be readmitted to the British Labour Party as he has more than followed the traditions of the Labour Party—with regard to India!

(3) The Second Front has been opened in Italy—but there is no news yet from the First!

(4) Mahatma Gandhi has accepted Chairmanship of the Kasturba Fund Committee to revitalize the Congress—Or so says London 'Times' New Delhi Correspondent!

(5) The 'Times' New Delhi Correspondent is a great believer in truth and non-violence—and, therefore, murders truth non-violently!

BEZWADA, May 12.

The first All-India Newspapers and Journals Exhibition is proposed to be held under the auspices of the Andhra Desh News Service at Sukhi House, Bezwada. Mr. Challapalli Rangarao, Managing Editor appeals to all newspapers, editors and proprietors to send their pre-war and current issues of the journals for exhibition.

INDUSTRIALIST CHALLENGE TO POLITICIANS!

London "Economist" Raises Scare About Congress Leadership

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, May 13.

Discussing new trends in India including the rise of radical democrats, Mr. Rajagopalachari's activities and Muslim League's restlessness the London "Economist" says: There are several reasons for Gandhiji's release without conditions. Physical ones are obvious, but perhaps the most significant reason is political one. Gandhiji's day is probably done. A contest has already started for control of the policy of Congress Party. Many millions of poorest Indians still look to Gandhiji with love and reverence. He could still be the figurehead of a popular movement but it is unlikely he would be its real director. The situation has changed since. Gandhiji was in effect a political dictator of Indian nationalism.

The most important single fact is the Indian industrialists who have been the financial prop of the Congress Party have now come out in the open and taken the initiative from politicians who have failed to deliver the goods. They have put forward a striking programme for Indian economic development. It is not a very impressive document when examined in detail. Political implications of the plan are plain enough. If this sort of programme becomes the new Congress policy, the political question at once becomes whether National Planning of the kind seen only so far in Germany and Russia is either possible in India or desired by the Indians.

The issue ceases to be one of national independence and democratic freedom (old slogans of nationalism) it becomes one of State planning of most authoritarian kind.

The rank and file of Congress as well as other Indian politicians are faced with a challenge.

RUSSO-POLISH PACT

WASHINGTON, May 11—The United States Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull said to-day that he had no information on the reported agreement between Russia and Poland. According to this report one of the clauses in the agreement is believed to be that Poland shall have Vilna after the war.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

More than two million women in the United States have been trained by special courses for essential war jobs.

Nearly half a million have learnt aircraft manufacture processes and 115,000 ship-building trades.—Reuter.

GOVT. SUBSIDY TO INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

JHARIA, May 10

"In view of the misunderstandings prevailing in some quarters about the grant of Rs. 13,000 per month made to the Indian Federation of Labour by the Government of India for war propaganda of labour the Executive Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour feels it desirable to clarify the position", says a resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee at its meeting held here under the presidentship of Mr. Manek Homi.

The resolution adds: "The Indian Federation of Labour in pursuance of its firm conviction that the defeat of Fascism was essential for safeguarding the future of the toiling masses of India has from its inception carried on propaganda in support of the war efforts. While this propaganda was being carried on the Government of India accepted a propaganda scheme presented by Mr. M. N. Roy, General Secretary of the I.F.L. according to which a sum of Rs. 13,000 was to be spent in definite amounts in a few specified provinces.

Mr. Roy was authorised to appoint nominees in the provinces concerned who were to be in charge of the work and who were to receive and account for the sums allotted.

In granting this financial assistance no conditions were either put by the Government or accepted by Mr. Roy as to the type of war propaganda which was to be carried on; so that the workers of the Federation had complete freedom to propagate their views with regard to the revolutionary nature of the anti-Fascist war.

"The day to day activities of the Federation are financed entirely out of the affiliation fees and other revenues of the Federation. The Government grant having been earmarked for specific activities in specific localities, neither the Federation nor its Executive Committee nor the Affiliated Unions as such have any say in the matter of its spending, although all activities according to the propaganda scheme are always and everywhere carried on through the organisational machinery of the Federation.

"This meeting reaffirms its approval of this arrangement and appreciates the action of the Government in making the grant. It also places on record its grateful thanks to Mr. Roy for securing the grant which materially helped the Federation in discharging its most vital task of popularising the war efforts a task which the Federation has always regarded as its primary duty to the Indian working class.—A. P.

Plea For Representative Govt. In Baroda

KATHORE, May 14.

A plea for the establishment of representative Government in Baroda State was made by Mr. Manibhai Sankerbhai Patel, presiding over the 18th session of the Baroda Praja Mandal this evening.

Mr. Manibhai referred to the general political situation in India and said that the Praja Mandal played not a small part in fighting for the recognition by the rulers of the rights and voice of the ruled. He expressed a feeling of joy at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and added that though Mahatma Gandhi's health was the first concern for the present, the political significance of his release would not be lost.—A.P.

Maharashtra Radical Democratic Party

POONA, May 14.—The annual session of the Maharashtra Radical Democratic Party will be held at Poona on 26th, 27th and 28th of May, 1944. Mr. V. N. Naik of Belgaum will preside. Messrs. M. N. Roy, Sirajuddin Piraja (Punjab), K. K. Sinha (U.P.) and Rajani Mukarji (Bengal) are expected to attend the session.—A.P.

MRS. COUSINS IMPROVING

BANGALORE, May 13: Enquiries made by the Associated Press show that Mrs. Cousins one of the founder-members of the All-India Women's Conference who was reported to be seriously ill is now progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

Madras Honours For Calcuttua Editor

MADRAS, May 14.—The City Council will present a Civic Address to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika", during his ensuing visit to Madras and has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 150 for the purpose.—A.P.

"Achievements" Of Dominion Premiers' Conference

LONDON, May 13.—Progress made at Dominion Prime Ministers' Conference suggests conference will end early next week.

It is learnt to-day that another two sessions will suffice to complete the discussions and it hopes that the closing meeting will take place on Tuesday.

A 'communique' will be issued later summarising the achievements of the Conference and hopes for the future. —Reuter.

K. G. Jaju, Sinnar correspondent of the Nasik paper 'Gaonkari' has been sentenced to four months' R.I. for sending a false report to his paper alleging the death of two persons of starvation at Sinnar. He was tried before the City Magistrate, Nasik, under the D.I.R. 38 (5). The editor published a correction in a subsequent issue of his paper expressing regret for having published the report.

AGA KHAN'S 'CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH JUSTICE'

Devoting His Time To Looking After Indian Refugees In Switzerland

MONTREUX, May 13.—Aga Khan who has been living in Switzerland in comparative seclusion during the past four years in a special interview with Reuter to-day gave this message to the people of India.

"I have full confidence that the British people will deal justly with such Indian wishes and claims which have general support from Indian opinion irrespective of faith and race."

Despite his enforced stay in Switzerland the Aga Khan is in constant touch by cable with his followers in India and Africa on matters connected with religious and social interests.

"In Africa for instance", he said, "by daily economy my followers and myself are raising rupees one crore and 30 lakhs for a short-term-loan and to start a bank to encourage and develop African trade with Britain the Dominions, India and the World."

The Aga Khan is also devoting much of his time to looking after Indian refugees in Switzerland and has enabled many to study at Swiss Universities.

Now that he is exiled from the Turf the Aga Khan devotes most of his leisure to golf and music. He spends the spring in Lugano and moves here when summer approaches. Part of the winter is invariably spent at Zurich.

On His Narrow Escape

The Aga Khan arrived in Switzerland in June 1940 following the German break through. He said: "It was a very narrow escape. The Germans were hard on my heels all the way. But though they got my Rolls Royce near the frontier, my party managed to reach safety in the nick of time."

The Aga Khan promised the Swiss to refrain from all political activity and make no political pronouncement while on Swiss soil and he has been scrupulously careful to abide by this undertaking. Last year, three-quarters of his Turf winnings went to the Viceroy's Fund for Indian soldiers. In September next year, he will celebrate his 50 year jubilee.—Reuter.

CENTRAL FOOD RESERVE OF FIVE LAKHS TONS NECESSARY

Federation's Demand On Indian Government

NEW DELHI, May 13

The Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry recently drew the attention of the Government of India in the department of food to the recommendation of the Food Grains Policy Committee, that it is necessary to build up, through imports a Central Food Grains Reserve of five lacs tons and arrange for a further import of one million tons per year for the current consumption which India requires.

They pointed out that the Government had accepted this recommendation and announced their decision to implement the same. From a statement made by the Honourable the Food Member, however, it was revealed that only 3,64,000 tons of food grains were imported by Government during the thirteen months ending January, 1944 which quantity falls far short of even the requirements laid down by the Food Grains Policy Committee in respect of the Central Food Reserve.

The Committee also pointed out that, when every effort should be made to speed up imports of food grains so as to reach the requisite figure laid down by the Food Grains Policy Committee, the authorities seemed to have embarked upon a policy of importing consumers' goods in the country, and this, in their opinion, was a gross misinterpretation of the recommendations of the Food Grains Policy Committee. The Committee, therefore, deplored that instead of importing food grains, valuable shipping space was being diverted for importing consumers' goods which did not, in the least, tend either to secure the maximum supply of food grains in the country or even to encourage the "Grow More Food" Campaign.

Replying to this communication, the Government of India in the Department of Food have stated that continuous action on all the recommendations of the Food Grains Policy Committee is being taken in this department in consultation with other Departments concerned, and further that although it has not been possible to import the quantity of food grains as originally contemplated on account of the difficulties, particularly those of transport, created by the war, they have, nevertheless, succeeded in securing as much imports as was possible at present.—A. P.

"Pensive" Wins Kentucky Derby

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Warren Wright's Kentucky Derby winner Pensive won the 54th annual Peakness Stakes over one mile and three sixteenths at Pimlico to-day. Pensive is son of the British sire 'Hyperion' and Dam Penicuik and started as hot favourite in a small but select field. The winner's prize money—over 15,000 sterling—established a new record for this event. Platter, son of Pilate who did not compete in the Derby being reserved for this event, was second and Stir Up was started favourite for the Derby, finished third.—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Good morning, after a long time..... Thackers, the publishers, are on the eve of making a new record in publishing in India. Last Saturday Victor Gollancz, that king pin of publishing in England, gave the publishing rights for India to Thackers of that sensational book THE TRIAL OF MUSSOLINI by Cassius. Only a few copies of this book have come to India and were instantly grabbed by those who had read some of its English reviews. THE TRIAL OF MUSSOLINI sold 100,000 copies *before* publication, which was in October last year. It followed GUILTY MEN but it is anticipated that its sales figures will eclipse those of its forerunner. A comparatively small book, though of small close type. I have read this book from cover to cover at one single sitting and found it the most brutal indictment of what may be called "the prudes of British politics." That this book will play a great part in damaging the smug element of the British Tory party, there is no doubt in my mind. It is equally certain that it will swing over a number of thinking people at the next General Election in Britain. THE TRIAL voices the thought and opinion of the Common Man of Britain. It is beautifully conceived and executed. It is provocative such as nothing I have ever read, has been. And it is written by a young man just around thirty—a brilliant young man already doing well in England and of whom great things are expected in the future. As he has chosen not to reveal his name, his name must remain anonymous. But it may be pertinent to mention here that for his convictions he has sacrificed much, a step which he will never regret. I have recommended several books in this Half Column, every one of which has justified its recommendation. Yet more than all these books, this is the best thing in the English language that has recently seen print. Get your copy booked now.

MUSSOLINI'S LAST FAVOUR TO CIANO

BERNE.—Mussolini granted his son-in-law, Count Ciano, as a last favour the right to be short facing the firing squad and not—as others—in the back, says a Berlin report, on the execution of Ciano and twenty other Fascist leaders at Verona on January 11.

The report adds that before execution, a written plea for mercy was submitted to the condemned men but they refused to sign. Another report states that shortly before execution, Ciano transferred to safe hands a memorandum on fascist Government and his own attitude towards Fascism. Ciano cried, cried and broke down completely. They were all shot, not hanged because of the ranks.

The Berlin correspondent of a Stockholm paper stated that Ciano and his wife Edda Mussolini were divorced three months before the execution. Edda would not forgive her husband's action against her father.—India Press Service.

Stalin Prizes

(From A Special Correspondent).
MOSCOW, May 14.

Stalin prizes, which were instituted by the Soviet Government in 1939 in honour of the 60th birthday of Joseph Stalin, were awarded to as many as 253 persons in 1943 for their outstanding contributions to the Soviet Union. Stalin prizes are awarded to people in various walks of life, from academician to worker. Of these 253 prizes, 68 were given to people in the field of art and literature, 81 in the field of science and 104 for outstanding inventions and important rationalization proposals.

Stalin-Laureates are also making new advances in saving the lives of Soviet fighters. They have discovered new medicines and have developed better methods of treatment and prophylaction in the struggle against diseases and infection.

Increased Scientific Activity In Soviet

(From A Special Correspondent).
MOSCOW, May 14.

The number of distinguished scientists in the U.S.S.R. has been growing year by year. A comparison indicates the scope the scientific activity has assumed. On October 1, 1943, the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. had 150 members, over 200 corresponding members and more than 3,000 professors and scientific workers, whereas in 1917 there were 45 academicians and 212 scientific workers.

Arbitration In Karachi Port Trust Dispute

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, May 14.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. L. E. Mesurier, I.C.S., Labour Commissioner Sind, for adjudication in the dispute between the Karachi Port Trust and its employees.

The terms of reference for adjudication are (1) dearness allowance according to railway scales; (2) introduction of three shifts in certain departments and (3) reinstatement of crew of "Sydney Thubron".

The Karachi Port Trust is to be ordered that it shall not for a period of three months from the date of the order (May 6) dismiss or discharge any of its employees who are immediately connected with the trade dispute except for misconduct unconnected therewith or with the express permission of the adjudicating authority.

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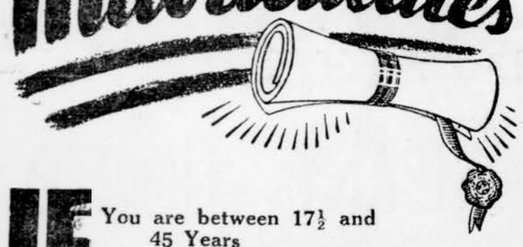

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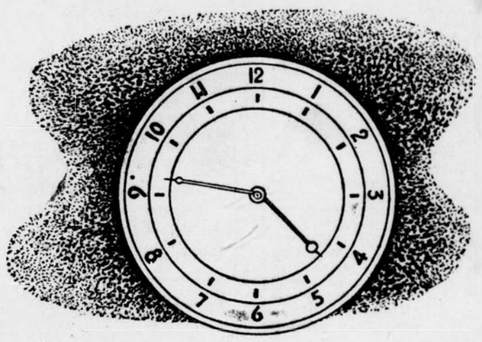

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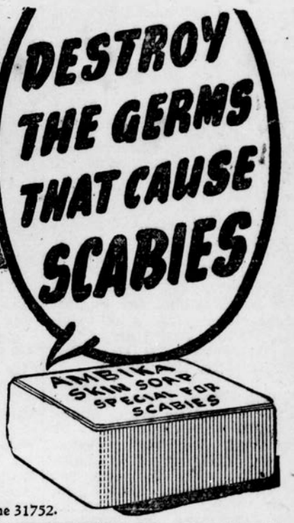

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MUTT & JEFF—Mutt Had an Awful Crust to Butt Into Other People's Crust, Anyway — By BUD FISHER

COME, WENDELL, EAT YOUR CRUSTS OF BREAD LIKE A GOOD BOY!
NO! I DON'T WANNA! I WON'T!
3-16-43
YOUNG MAN, YOU SHOULD EAT YOUR CRUSTS OF BREAD IF YOU WANNA GROW BIG AND STRONG!
BUT I DON'T LIKE CRUSTS!
WHEN I WAS A LITTLE BOY I ATE ALL MY CRUSTS!
DID YOU LIKE CRUSTS?
SURE, I LIKED CRUSTS!
O.K., MISTER, THEN YOU CAN HAVE MINE!
?
Mutt Fisher

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Wanted—A Tamil-speaking Swartha Brahmin youth, well settled in life to marry a girl of same sect. Aged 23 years. S.S.L.C., specialised in music. Kindly reply to Box No. 4896, "Bombay Chronicle". (Correspondence from the members of His Majesty's Services will not be entertained.)

Wanted—Educated Bisa Agarwala Non-Goel Suitable girl for youth aged 24 Employed in Government job at Bombay as Engineer drawing handsome salary belonging to a respectable family in U. P. Good Connections. Apply Box 4884 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted Clerk, knowing Office Routine, Typing and Gujarati. Apply Box No 4900, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Secretary for the Bombay Branch of a well-established life assurance company of South India with three successful valuations. Business guarantee essential. Appointment on salary basis. Only experienced persons need apply. Box No. 8820, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Applications are invited by an old Insurance Company of nearly Fifty Years' Standing for the post of Inspectors (or Chief Agents) in Bombay and Maharashtra from very influential and experienced persons on very lucrative terms. Apply Box No. 8811, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, M.A.'s, M.Sc.'s, Honours B.A.'s, II Class B.Sc.'s with English, Gujarati, Sanskrit, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and T. D.'s (Bombay) strong in Arithmetic. Preference to those with B.T. or P.T. (Kandiwali) or Hindustani qualifications. Applications in the prescribed printed form to be had on sending 0-0-9 postal stamps, should reach the Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat before 28th May, 1944. 8803

Applications are invited for the post of Drivers and Conductors in the Traffic Department, Bandra Bus Company, Limited, Santa Cruz. Minimum qualifications for Conductors, English Third. Age over 19 and below 30. Apply personally with certificates to Traffic Manager. 8813

Wanted Graduate Teachers—Men or Women—(Preferably B.T.'s) specialised in English or History and Geography or Mathematics to teach in the higher classes. Apply in writing or see personally the Principals, Bharda New High School, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. 4871

Wanted Gentlemen in every town to Represent us in spare time and earn over Rs. 100 monthly. Apply to. Post-Bag No. 1035 Bombay. 4895

Wanted—experienced hands: (1) First Class Boiler Attendants. (2) Mechanics. (3) Motor Drivers who have thorough knowledge of gas plants. (4) Assistant Engineer who understands distillery work. (5) One Shorthand Typist. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary required to Hajee Ismail Sait & Sons, Ltd., Betul. 4829

Wanted qualified and experienced Manager for a company in Bombay distributing Indian Films. Liberal terms offered. Apply immediately stating details salary expected and experiences enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 4886 "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications for the following posts should reach the undersigned before 31st May, 1944. (1) Lecturer in Sanskrit and Ardhamagadhi, (2) Qualified Physical Instructor. G. B. Jatha, Principal, Khalsa College, Bombay 19. 4890

Wanted B.A.'s strong in English and Sanskrit and B.Sc.'s to teach Maths. in upper standards. Apply to the Headmaster, H.D.S. High School, Amalsad (Dt. Surat). (8772)

Wanted—A Press Superintendent for a big newspaper press. Applicant should have knowledge of Process Work, Job Printing, technique and estimates of job and book work. Apply Managing Director, The National Herald Ltd. Lucknow. (4877)

Wanted a Manager for publication work should be able to take charge of a newspaper and job printing press and to organise advertisement business, sales, etc. Should have complete knowledge of printing and book production. Apply Managing Director: The National Herald Ltd., Lucknow. (4876)

Wanted from 12th June 44 (1) a trained graduate Maths. and Science teacher (2) a trained graduate Nature Study teacher and (3) a Gujarati undergraduate S.T.C. or T. D Scales of Pay: B.Sc. (or B.A.) B.T. 70-5-120; M. Sc. (or M.A.) B.T. 80-5-130; Undergraduate S.T.C. or T.D. 50-2-70. Dearness allowance Rs. 10. Interview from 9-15 to 10 a.m. Apply with testimonials to Principal-Sheth A. P. H. S. Santa Cruz. 8797

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the period of negotiability of the Temporary Share Certificates dated the 17th March, 1944 for the above Preference Shares is hereby extended upto the 17th day of June, 1944.

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NOTICE

Under the provisions of Section 29(1) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, I hereby given notice and proclaim that any stray dogs found between the 12th day of May, 1944, and the 11th day of May, 1945 (both dates inclusive) wandering in the streets or in any public place within the City of Bombay may be destroyed and that the destruction accordingly of any dog so found within such period will be carried out without further notice in accordance with arrangements already made for the purpose.

H. E. BUTLER,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th May, 1944. 8824

DEALINGS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

THE ATTENTION of Merchants and Money Changers engaged in buying and selling or dealing in any Foreign Exchange including Currency Notes and Coin other than rupees and in purchasing, selling or paying drafts or hundis drawn on or in places outside India whether in rupees or Foreign currencies, is drawn to the provisions of Defence of India Rule 91, which prohibits any dealings in foreign exchange unless with the authority of the Reserve Bank of India. All merchants and money changers wishing to deal in any foreign exchange and particularly in Afghan and Iranian Notes and Coin and hundis should apply to the Assistant Controller, Exchange Control Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, immediately for a licence. (8738)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE

SEVERAL BUILDINGS in the area described below were temporarily evacuated after the explosions and fires that occurred on FRIDAY, the 14th April, 1944. Many of them have been allowed to be occupied after inspection by the Municipal Engineers to avoid inconvenience and hardships to tenants. It is however desirable that all these buildings are thoroughly examined by the owners through their licensed Surveyors without any delay as monsoon is fast approaching.

All the house owners in this area are therefore requested to do the needful and submit copies of their Surveyor's report to the City Engineer, Bombay Municipality, to enable measures of safety being taken in time if the same are found necessary.

Area to the West of the G.I.P. Railway line bounded by:—
CARNAC ROAD
SHERIFF DEWJI STREET
JACKERIA MASJID STREET
1ST CHINCH BUNDER ROAD
CHINCH BUNDER ROAD
SANDHURST ROAD.
G.I.P. RLY. LINES.

Sd. N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay. (8775)

FLAT WANTED

Wanted a decent block for Hindu family in Bombay or suburbs, rent limit Rs. 75 to 150. Apply Box No. 4892 "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

An Indian B.A., of highly respectable Brahmin family of Himalayas, seeks Tuition. Apply Box No. 4901, "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

For Chronic Diseases, Consult "Ram Krishna-Clinic", Vijayanagar, opposite Dadar B.B. Station. 4863

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Up-to-date running Hosiery Works with large stock of needles for sale. Communicate Post Box 57 Rajkot. 4893

For Sale—Spinning Machinery from Elowroom to Ring in good working condition. Weaving machinery, shafting of various sizes, Pulleys and other miscellaneous machines, stores and articles including incomplete Sterling Boilers. Apply Bharat Stores Ltd., (Tel. No. 33113), Round Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4855)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Landscape Paintings of Indias' beauty spots by famous artist. 15"x10" Rs. 2/- C.A. Sebastian T. B. Road, Ernakulam. 4881

Silks of different shades and designs are now available For Sale. S. K. Kaul, General Manager, The Rajputana Silk and Woollen Mills, Jaipur. (Raj). 4903

For Sale—Kalyan, Parsi Moholla, a decent Storied house, suitable for Muslim and Parsis. Price reasonable. Apply Box No. 4889 "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd day of JUNE, 1944, to the 30th day of JUNE, 1944, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
W. MILLARD,
General Manager.
Bombay, 12th May, 1944. 8810

NOTICE

THE AUCTION SALE of uncleared goods in accordance with the provisions of Sections 64/65 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, advertised in Part II of the Bombay Government Gazette d/9th March 1944 will be held at the Sales Warehouse Alexandra Dock on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1944.

W. G. H. TEMPLETON,
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Docks. 8816

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from candidates of either sex are invited for the undermentioned temporary posts which may last for the duration of the war:—

(1) REPORTERS: Scale Rs. 200-10-400. Candidates should possess a minimum speed of 150 words per minute for ten minutes in Shorthand and 50 words per minute in Typewriting. Candidates with a knowledge of the Cotton Textile trade with experience in reporting will be preferred.

(2) STENOGRAPHERS: Scale Rs. 90-5-160. Pay may be fixed at any stage in the scale according to qualifications, experience, and speed. The applicants will be required to pass a test in Shorthand at 120 words per minute for 8 minutes. Preference will be given to those who already have practical experience as a Stenographer over several years.

(3) TYPISTS: Scale Rs. 50-10-60-2-80. Applicants should be at least Matriculates and should be able to type accurately at a minimum speed of 40 words per minute. The pay of candidates who have at least one year's experience in Government offices and/or in the Office of well organised commercial firms may be fixed at Rs. 60/- in the scale. A higher initial salary in the grade may be granted to candidates according to proficiency shown at a test in typewriting.

II. Applications in candidates' own handwriting on the prescribed forms should reach the Assistant Secretary (Establishment), Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (Branch Secretariat), Shahibag House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay by the 31st May, 1944.

III. Preference will be given to Muslim candidates. 8809

HIND CYCLES LIMITED.
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Hind Cycles Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Imperial Bank Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1944, at 4 p.m. (N.S.T.) to transact the following business—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st December 1943.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting with the consent of the Chairm

THE SHARE TRANSFER REGISTER will be CLOSED from 22nd May, 1944 to 5th June, 1944, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
BIRLA BROS. LTD.,
(Bombay Branch),
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1944. 8825

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Electrical Engineer, G. B. S. Railways. The post is graded at Rs. 350-45/3-500. Qualifications fixed for the post are (1) should be a graduate in Electrical Engineering of a recognised University, (2) should have a practical experience in the operation of Power House and Substation Plant of at least 10 years, (3) should be experienced in the preparation of estimates and carrying out electric installations in buildings, (4) should be experienced in the installations and maintenance of heavy industrial motor installations.

The applications stating age, academical qualifications, actual practical experience in the above line together with copies of testimonials should be sent to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before 31st May, 1944.

The candidates shall have to bear the travelling and all other expenses if they are called for interview before the Services Committee. The appointment in the first instance will be on probation for one year.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the candidate for appointments.

R. P. DESAI,
Electrical Engineer,
Baroda State, Baroda. 8821

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY
WANTED

CANDIDATES for enrolment as Trainees in the RAILWAY MILITARY UNITS (CORPS OF INDIAN ENGINEERS) as DRAUGHTSMAN CONSTRUCTION & MECHANICAL, CLERKS AND SURVEYOR Age between 17½ and 35 years. Minimum educational qualification MATRICULATE. Candidates must be of good physique and prepared to serve Ex INDIA if required. For particulars interview the SPECIAL RECRUITING OFFICER as under:

DATE	STATION	TIME	PLACE
17-5-44) 18-5-44) 19-5-44)	Nagpur	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Divisional Engineer's Office.
24-5-44	Raichur	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Station Master's Office
26-5-44	Shahabad	9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	—do—
27-5-44	Gulbarga	9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	—do—
28-5-44	Sholapur	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.	—do—
29-5-44	Dhond	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	—do—
30-5-44	Dhond	9 a.m. to 6 p.m.	—do—
1-6-44	Dhond	9 a.m. to 12 noon	—do—
2-6-44) 3-6-44	Poona	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	Divisional Engineer's Office.

(8815)

THE ASHOK INSURANCE CO., LTD.

A MEETING of the Policyholders of "THE ASHOK INSURANCE CO., LTD." will be held on 15th August, 1944, at 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, to elect one Director.

Applications by eligible persons under section 48 of the Insurance Act, and the Rules thereof should reach the Company before two months of the Meeting.

By Order,
S. C. VIN,
Manager. 8819

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Posts of Clerks Grade II in the scale of Rs. 45-45-3-90 plus C.A. of Rs. 5/- p.m. and a D.A. of Rs. 18/- p.m. as at present. Candidates should be below 25 years and at least matriculates. Knowledge of typing is essential. Steno-typists will be preferred.

Applications stating birth-date, educational and other qualifications along with true copies of Matriculation Certificates should be addressed to the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 31st May, 1944. 8818

FREE VOCATIONAL TRAINING

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for free vocational training. A number of vacancies exist for candidates for training as INSTRUMENT MECHANICS at Hindupur near Bangalore. Boys, with Matriculation or its equivalent standard of education between the ages of 17½ and 30 are eligible. While under training candidates will get Rs. 59-4-0 per month as stipends plus free food, accommodation and clothing with assured posts with good pay and prospects in the Defence Services. Bombay University will grant College Terms and other examination concessions. Number of posts reserved by Government for such candidates after War. Healthy climate and provision for games and entertainments while training. Apply sharp or see in person, the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, or Deputy Educational Inspector of your district or the nearest Technical Recruiting Office. 8776

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT.
MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 392 of 1944.

JOYCE BEATRICE BARRON ..... Petitioner.
Versus
BERTRAM BARRON Respondent.

To
The Respondent abovenamed.

WHEREAS the Petitioner abovenamed has filed a Suit against you for dissolution of her marriage with you and other incidental reliefs. Take Notice that you are required to file your appearance within 14 days from the date of publication hereof and likewise to file your answers within 14 days thereafter. AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this Hon. Court has fixed 7th July, 1944, for hearing and final disposal thereof.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1944.

DADY BURJOR & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 8812

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th 1944, at 2-30 p.m. Sewree Cotton Depot, near Jetha No. D55 by order of the Insurance Office concerned, 100 Bales Indian Cotton & 34 Bls. Sudan Cotton damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from M/s Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. M/s BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction TO-DAY, MONDAY the 15th inst. at 4-15 p.m. (N.S.T.) at Kalyan Street Dana Bunder Electrical Cinduit fittings, Light Railway material, 6 to 2 drums—some full & some empty—Bituruen drums, some full & some empty, stonebreaker and Disintegrator, and Spares, and a variety of surplus engineering stores.

Terms 25% deposit.

N. B. — Prospective buyers are requested to assemble before 3-45 to-day at Mandvi Dena Bank's Corner from where they will be taken to the site.

BENNETT & CO.

ELECTRIC FANS

A.C. & D.C. Ceiling, Pedestal, Table and Exhaust Fans of all sizes, of reputed makes, sold under Guarantee.

SCIENTIFIC AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE CO.,
P. O. Box 850, Bombay.
Tel. No. 24251. 8788

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD
(Incorporated in Baroda Liability of Members being limited)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

Capital Authorised ..... Rs 2,40,00,000
Capital issued and Subscribed ..... Rs 2,00,00,000
Capital Called Up ..... Rs 1,00,00,000
Capital Paid Up (29-2-44) ..... Rs 99,77,400
Reserve Fund ..... Rs 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA

BRANCHES

Ahmedabad (Bhadra)	Calcutta	Petlad
Ahmedabad (Panchkuva)	Dabhoi	Patan
Amreli	Dwarka	Port Okha
Bhavnagar	Harij	Sankheda
Bilimora	Kadi	Sidhpur
Bombay (Fort)	Kalol	Surat
Bombay (Zaveri Bazar)	Kapadwanj	Unjah
	Karjan	Visnagar (N. G.)
	Mehsana	Vyara
	Mithapur	
	Navsari	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS: Received for long or short periods Terms on application.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT at BARODA. Rates of rentals on application.

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

BEST WALNUTS & HONEY FROM KASHMIR

You can now order to your home Jakil's Walnuts, extra fine quality and Honey pure strained

10 lbs. case contains nearly 500 Walnuts

Available at:

KASHMIR STORES, LTD.
Stall No. 505, Crawford Market or
ABID & CO.,
Soparibagh Road,
Opp. G. I. P. Workshop, Parel, BOMBAY

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under the Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY THE 18TH MAY, 1944, AND WILL CLOSE IMMEDIATELY THE REQUIRED SUBSCRIPTION IS RECEIVED.

PROSPECTUS OF

ALCO INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL... ...Rs. 21,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL... ..Rs. 10,00,000

DIRECTORS

(1) YAHYABHOY ADAMJI JASDANWALLA (Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay):—Partner in Messrs. Adamji Lookmanji & Co., Director of Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd.

(2) AEDULLABHOY ADAMJI JASDENVALA, (Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay):—Partner in Messrs. Adamji Lookmanji & Co., Director of Investa Machine Tool and Engineering Co., Ltd., Director of Indian Standard Metal Co., Ltd.

(3) GULAMALI ADAMJI JASDANWALLA, (Rahimtoola House Homji Street, Fort, Bombay:—Partner in Messrs. Adamji Lookmanji and Co

(4) GHULAMALLI E. KADIANI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor (Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay):— Partner in Messrs Ghulamali, Noorani & Co., Solicitors Director of the Bombay Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd., Policy-holders' Director of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. etc.

(5) AHMED USUF BOTAWALLA (140, Chakla Street, Bombay)—Landed proprietor and Trustee of the Botawalla Charities.

(6) RANBIR SINGH DEVI SINGH (C/o Messrs J. N. Singh and Co., 63, Princess Street, Bombay):—Director of Messrs J. N Singh & Co., Ltd., paper merchants and importers.

(7) ABBASBHOY M. KAGALWALA (C/o Messrs Kikabhoy Chandabhoy 33-35, Mangaldas Road, Bombay:—Proprietor of Messrs. Kikabhoy Chandabhoy, paper merchants and importers; Chairman, Kikabhoy Chandabhoy Charitable Trust, Chairman, Bai Jiwanboo Hassanally Charitable Trust; and Chairman, Chandabhoy Sanatorium Trust.

BANKERS:
BANK OF BARODA, LTD.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. GHULAMALI, NOORANI & CO.,
Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:
N. M. RAIJI & CO.
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE
RAHIMTOOLA HOUSE, HOMJI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ISSUED CAPITAL

The Authorized Capital of the Company is Rs. 21,00,000 divided into 21,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The Issued Capital is Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Out of the 10,000 shares abovementioned the Directors, their friends and connections have agreed to take up 7,500 shares of the value of Rs. 7,50,000 at par.

THE REMAINING 2,500 SHARES of Rs. 100 each are now offered to the public. These shares are underwritten at par without any underwriting commission or brokerage by the said Messrs. Yahyabhoy Adamji Jasdanwalla, Abdullabhoy Adamji Jasdenvala and Gulamalli Adamji Jasdanwalla. In the opinion of the Directors the resources of the said underwriters are sufficient to discharge the underwriting obligation.

The shares issued are payable as follows:—

	per share
ON APPLICATION	Rs. 25
ON ALLOTMENT	Rs. 25

The balance of Rs. 50 per share which is not intended to be called up at present is payable as and when called up.

PROSPECTUS OBJECTS & SCOPE

The objects for which the Company is formed are set out in its Memorandum of Association, a copy of which is attached to and forms part of the Prospectus, and include the carrying on of fire, marine, life and other kinds of insurance business. It is intended at present to carry on in particular FIRE INSURANCE of all kinds, and it is expected that, God willing the Company will have every success.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 7,500 shares of the value of Rs. 7,50,000.

VOTING AND RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER, ETC.

The Articles contain provisions to the following effect: On a show of hands every member entitled to vote and present in person or being a corporation present by a representative duly authorized under the Act shall have one vote. Upon a poll every member entitled to vote and present in person (including a corporation present by such representative) or by an agent duly authorized under a power of attorney or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him. Subject to the provisions of the Act, no member shall be entitled to speak or be present or to vote at any General Meeting unless all moneys for the time being due from him, alone or jointly with any other person, to the Company, in respect of any share or shares in the Company, have been paid. The Directors may at any time at their own absolute and uncontrolled discretion and without assigning any reason refuse to register any transfer of shares, whether the proposed transferee is a member of the Company or not; and they shall not be bound at any time to specify the grounds for the refusal.

No restrictions are imposed in the Articles of Association upon the Directors of the Company in respect of their powers of management except such as are imposed upon them by the provisions of law.

BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION

No brokerage or commission will be paid in respect of the issue.

PROMOTION FEE AND PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

No promotion fee will be paid to the promoters. Preliminary expenses are payable by the Company and are inclusive of all expenses of an incidental to the promotion, flotation, incorporation and establishment of the Company including travelling and other expenses. The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses is Rs. 10,000.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION

Under the Articles, the qualification of a Members' Director shall be the holding of ordinary shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 and that of a policy-holders' Director shall be such as is prescribed by the rules under the Insurance Act. The remuneration of every Director for his services shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 100 and that of the Chairman such sum not exceeding Rs. 150, for every meeting of the Board attended by him, exclusive of such travelling and other expenses, as may be fixed by the Directors. Directors may in addition be paid such extra or further remuneration for signing share certificates or debentures or for special services or otherwise, and such remuneration to Directors constituting a Committee, as may be fixed.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DIRECTORS' INTEREST

No Director is interested in the promotion of the Company except as holder of shares and to the extent to which he is entitled to remuneration, allowance and travelling expenses as provided in the Articles of Association.

INSPECTION, ETC.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during usual business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made in the form accompanying the Prospectus or which may be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company and should be forwarded with the application money at the rates specified above per share to the Registered Office of the Company or to the Company's bankers Bank of Baroda Ltd., Bombay. Where no allotment is made, the subscription will be returned in full. Where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of deposit will be applied towards allotment money, and the remaining balance, if any, will be returned.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1944.

Y. A. JASDANWALLA,
A. A. JASDENVALA,
G. A. JASDANWALLA,
RANBIR SINGH,
A. U. BOTAWALA,
A. M. KAGALWALA,
GHULAMALI E. KADIANI
Directors.

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